



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Thursday
30 July 1992

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Togo

A communique issued by the Prime Minister's Office and carried by Lome radio announced that Pan-African Socialist Party leader Tavio Amorin had died in Paris of wounds sustained in a 23 July assassination attempt. The same source noted that the antiriot brigade had moved into the main streets of the capital to disperse demonstrators, while a BBC correspondent said the city was "very, very tense." AFP reported that Lome was "paralyzed" after the 5 October Movement and the Collective of Women's Associations called a general strike to protest Amorin's death and to demand General Eyadema's resignation. In a leaflet distributed by the two groups, they called on the "genuine democratic opposition to suspend once and for all any negotiations with criminals who quench their thirst with the blood of our people."

Inter-African Affairs

The 15th ECOWAS summit ended in Dakar with Benin replacing Senegal as chairman of the regional grouping, AFP reported. A communique issued at the end of the summit set "a one-month deadline" for Liberian rebel leader Charles Taylor to implement the Yamoussoukro accords or face a total blockade of the area under his control.

Cameroon

PANA reported that the wife of Cameroonian President Paul Biya had died "after a brief illness." A Yaounde radio report on Biya's return from Dakar made no mention of Mrs. Biya's death.

Further Reportage on ECOWAS Summit in Dakar

Rumors on CFA Devaluation

AB2907174092

[Editorial Report] Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French at 0630 GMT on 29 July reports on rumors of devaluation of the CFA franc. "A rumor circulated yesterday at the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] summit about a possible devaluation of the CFA francs. This rumor was reinforced following the arrival of Gabonese President Omar Bongo and the Cameroonian leader, Paul Biya, in Dakar." Jean Baptist Mahama, an economist and specialist on international monetary questions, said that devaluation of the CFA franc will not work. He said: "In the face of incompressible imports and a relatively limited margin for action to improve on exports, it becomes clear that a devaluation in the context of African countries cannot yield the expected fruits."

Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French at 0700 GMT on 29 July also reports: "The West African Monetary Union [UMOA] summit is being held on the sidelines of the ECOWAS summit. UMOA has seven member countries—Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, and Senegal—which also belong to ECOWAS. UMOA manages part of the franc zone, whose currency, the CFA franc, is guaranteed by France. The current unscheduled UMOA summit convened when Presidents Omar Bongo of Gabon and Paul Biya of Cameroon, leaders of two countries belonging to the Franc zone and not to the UMOA, arrived unexpectedly in Dakar. The situation of the CFA franc, following fresh rumors of devaluation of the African currency, which has a fixed parity rate with the French franc is said to be at the center of discussions of the UMOA summit, according to reliable sources in Dakar. The heads of state may take an official position on the rumors that have been circulating since 27 July in Dakar in line with the ECOWAS summit."

Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French at 0545 on 29 July reporting on same subject adds: "The unexpected visit by Omar Bongo and Paul Biya yesterday evening to Dakar obviously moved all those attending the Dakar summit to the point that the interest of [words indistinct] on the UMOA summit scheduled right after that of ECOWAS. It is not in the interest of franc zone countries which are really concerned about the existence of integration zones within an expanded UMOA, which can eventually compete with ECOWAS. One rightly wonders why UMOA is meeting again a few days after its last meeting. For everybody, there is no doubt that the decision concerning the devaluation will be examined one way or another. And the current commotion is reportedly linked to the recent African tour by IMF Director Michel Camdessus, who is said to have discussed the issue of devaluation in some countries. Whatever the truth, the rumor gave way to vigorous reactions. The devaluation of the CFA franc would be a disaster,

some ministers said. Finally, according to certain sources, it would lead to reactions against a large united front to support the CFA franc. It is said a delegation which is yet to be formed may be sent to Paris right after the meeting to reaffirm this position."

Houphouet-Boigny Absent From Meeting

AB2907135092 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1300 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] The deliberations of the 15th Economic Community of West African States summit, which started 27 July in Dakar, resumed this morning behind closed doors in the absence of the Ivory Coast's president, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, it was learned from reliable sources. It was not possible to discover the reason for the absence of the Ivorian head of state, who appeared tired last night and left the conference room before the end of the session. The Liberian crisis is the main item on the agenda of this third and last day of the summit.

Mali's Konare Urges Integration

AB2907222592 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 29 Jul 92

["Excerpt" of statement at news conference by Malian President Alpha Oumar Konare with unidentified reporters in Dakar, Senegal, on 28 July—recorded]

[Text] Without regional integration we can never succeed. From 22 September to this day, it has been clearly stipulated in Mali's Constitution that Mali is prepared to give up all or part of its sovereignty for the benefit of African unity. This has been a constant commitment of Mali since 1960. It is constitutional. Should Africa unity be proclaimed tomorrow, we would give up all or part of our sovereignty for the benefit of African unity. In the oath I took on 8 June, I also took an oath to serve African unity. It was part of the oath I took on 8 June. This is a precise and total commitment on the part of Mali concerning this institution.

But today, there are organizations that have been set up one right after the other. We think this must be reviewed and we discussed it yesterday. We are members of about 100 organizations which overlap each other. And when we come to a summit, we are told that we have so many months or years of arrears to pay. There are far too many organizations. I am saying that there must be a common willingness to break down certain bottlenecks and certain forms of existence today. There are many useless organizations. Membership in the various organizations must be selective. This is also the assertion of our sovereignty. It is senseless to be member of an organization without paying dues for four or five years.

It is better to be member of a few organizations and to pay dues regularly than to join about 100 organizations which do nothing but swallow huge sums of money. It

should not be this way. A new situation is developing. These organizations must support the democratic process. All our organizations [words indistinct]. Our policies must be successfully implemented through the good management of these organizations in the fields of [word indistinct], culture, research, education, integration, defense of human rights, and justice. These are the fields that must be enhanced through African integration. Another field where African integration is vital is telecommunications.

A certain number of countries must rally around specific projects. Even if it is the construction of our roads, we must come together and build our roads, and that is all, our aim is achieved. In regard to the new (economic) context, only the big organizations should exist. Today we are holding an Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] summit. Bravo for ECOWAS! Are there any small organizations that can help us to progress and make the dynamic ECOWAS work better? I would also say all the better.

But I am saying that even at the bilateral level, we must be daring today. I am one of those who wants to be daring today. I refuse to accept the borders as they are today. I am not saying the existence of borders should be questioned, because that is another way of managing the borders. [end recording]

Babangida Bids Farewell

*AB2907213592 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English
0600 GMT 29 Jul 92*

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has bid farewell to other leaders of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS. He pointed out that this year will be his last as Nigeria's head of state. General Babangida told his colleagues at the summit that his administration will hand over power to a democratically elected government on the 2d of January next year. He expressed appreciation to other heads of state for the

excellent relationship, interactions, official visits, and memories which they shared.

Responding, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal described Gen. Babangida's tenure as OAU chairman as the most constructive and productive.

Communique Gives Taylor Deadline

*AB2907194592 Paris AFP in French 1835 GMT
29 Jul 92*

[Text] Dakar, 29 Jul (AFP)—The 15th summit of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) ended in Dakar this afternoon with the adoption of a final communique giving a "one-month deadline" to Liberian rebel Charles Taylor to implement the Liberia peace accords signed in Ivory Coast in 1991.

After this deadline, ECOWAS would apply a full blockade of the area Charles Taylor and his movement, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), control.

The final document, which was signed by the 16 ECOWAS heads of state and governments who met in the Senegalese capital from 27 to 29 July, also stipulates that the next summit will be held in Cotonou, the Beninese capital, in July 1993.

The Beninese head of state, Nicephore Soglo, thus becomes ECOWAS chairman and succeeds Senegalese President Abdou Diouf.

The final communique also stipulates that ECOWAS member countries must pay their contributions before 30 December. Arrears, which amount to \$28 million, have partly paralyzed ECOWAS activity.

The ECOWAS summit has also drawn up a new treaty to replace that of 1975 which was at the basis of the creation of the community. The treaty will be adopted during an extraordinary summit to be held in Abuja (Nigeria) before the end of the year.

Cameroon

Biya Returns From Summit; Wife Dies

AB2907144592 Yaounde CRTC Radio Network
in French 0530 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] His Excellency Paul Biya, president of the Republic of Cameroon, returned to Yaounde very early this morning. His plane landed at Yaounde International Airport at 0140 GMT. The head of state was returning from Dakar, Senegal, where he made a friendly working visit at the invitation of his Senegalese counterpart, Abdou Diouf. Finally, the visit was so short that one wonders what it was about.

[Dakar PANA in English in a CAMNEWS/PANA Yaounde-dated item at 0945 GMT on 29 July reports: "Mrs. Jean-Irene Biya, wife of Cameroonian President Paul Biya, died on Tuesday [28 July] night in Yaounde, after a brief illness, the Presidency said on Wednesday in a statement. The statement said she will be buried on Friday at Mvomekaa, the native village of the president, in the central-eastern part of the country. President Biya, who arrived in Dakar on Tuesday on a working visit to Senegal, has since returned home."]

Charles Nongo, you were a member of the head of state's entourage. Let me put this question to you.

[Nongo] Yes, we know that the visit was very short, but in Dakar, the head of state did not have even a minute's rest. Listen, he arrived at the Dakar Yoff International Airport at 1230. He was met on arrival by Prime Minister Habib Thiam who is the head of Senegal's consensus government. Why Prime Minister Habib Thiam? Simply because President Abdou Diouf was likely to be detained at the deliberations of the 15th summit of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] of which he is the chairman and which he was chairing personally. Later, President Abdou Diouf came to President Paul Biya's suite. The two men held discussions for a good 30 minutes. About an hour later, President Biya received two other heads of state. This was one of the first [word indistinct] of this visit. He received Gabonese President Bongo and Ivory Coast's Houphouet-Boigny. The three men remained together for a good two hours before being (?joined again by Abdou Diouf of Senegal). Now, the four men were together and remained together for another 30 minutes.

Well, you may ask me what such a visit could yield? Well, for now, we can only speculate because the only declaration that we were able to gather is that from the oldest of the four heads of state meeting in President Paul Biya's suite, that is Houphouet-Boigny, whom I asked to tell me the about contents of their discussions. Well, he told me: it is confidential; it is very confidential. In view of this, we can only speculate. First—that the head of state's delegation was made up—not as we could imagine [words indistinct] in the beginning—of political ministers, but rather of ministers in charge of economic issues, including Industrial and Commercial Minister

Rene Owona and Finance Minister Justice Ndioro, who came from Libreville, Gabon, aboard President Bongo's private plane. In Libreville, Gabon, he attended the meeting of the twin board of governors of the Bank of Central African Banks and the Central African Development Bank. Another area we can make guesses about is that the three countries which met for the longest time, the three heads of state who met for the longest time, talked for almost two hours. President Biya's Cameroon, President Houphouet-Boigny's Ivory Coast, and President Bongo's Gabon have almost identical economic problems. They are countries that may be presented as countries with intermediate revenues among the least developed countries and which, as you know, are facing enormous difficulties in having their debts reduced, not to speak of having them written off. These three countries were just visited, however, by IMF Director Michel Camdessus. Well, does this indicate a major initiative by them directed toward some industrialized countries? The first partner for the three is France. This is one of the most important questions that we can ask after this visit to Dakar by the president.

Another area of speculation is that a summit on the West African Monetary Union opens today in Dakar. And as you know, the use of the CFA franc is common to Central and West Africa. So, are we heading toward the readjustment of the value of the CFA franc? This is also one of the big questions which emerges from the President's visit to Dakar. In short, I think this is a visit to which we will come back because it does not have just one surprise in store. You can see that I have not even had the time to organize all my notes. I am just talking to you from my memory.

[Announcer] Well, Charles, we will return to this meeting. According to you, and you are used to these kinds of trips with the head of state, can we say that this summit and discussions among the head of state and his African counterparts has attained its objectives?

[Nongo] First, we need to know what the objectives of such a quadripartite meeting could be. Finally, I will tell you what a minister of the head of state's delegation told me: You know, Charles, there are problems that the heads of state do not like to discuss on the telephone. They like to meet and talk, to look one another in the eyes. I think this is important to underline.

Second, the four heads of state who met do not really have a political problems among themselves. Their relations are rather good. You know that it is frequently said in Africa that Cameroon, the Ivory Coast, Senegal, and Gabon maintain very good relations. On the other hand there are serious problems among some other countries, even conflicts.

Finally, there are the economic problems, to talk about purely current issues, such as the debtor countries with intermediate revenues. It is therefore that the three countries concerned should have a common stand on the

issue of the CFA franc, which must also be discussed because more and more [words indistinct].

Congo

Minister Calls for Calm in Arrest of 'Foreigners'

AB2907171592 Brazzaville Radio Nationale
Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 22 Jul 92

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Alphonse Nzoungou called yesterday called for calm in the controversy that has been raging between the presidency and the prime minister's office over the arrest of five foreigners in Congo. The docket of this case has been referred to the Justice Department and we should wait for the ruling and stop feuding, which serves no one's interest at this time of elections, the minister added. About the equipment seized from the arrested men, the minister said that only an inquiry will reveal the facts and that he could not comment on the matter because he was not an expert. [passage omitted]

Zaire

Premier Says Mobutu 'Right Man' for President

EA2907131892 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT
28 Jul 92

[Text] In Zaire, Prime Minister Nguz A Karl-I-Bond admits that in the present political-military context,

Mobutu Sese Seko is the right man for the country's highest office. Announcing that he will not present his candidacy for the next presidential elections, Prime Minister Nguz A, who is also the leader of the Union of Independent Republican Federalists party [UFERI], explained today that President Mobutu was currently in control of the army and security and that it was thus not possible to bypass him in the democratization process.

The UFERI [words indistinct] will be pleased to leave the presidency of the Republic to Mobutu but wishes that its chairman be [words indistinct] the political coalition which will conduct the election campaign. In case of the reelection of President Mobutu, the leader of this coalition will then be appointed prime minister.

Nevertheless, Mr. Nguz A has not definitively ruled out his candidacy for the country's presidency. The Zairian prime minister furthermore indicated that if he were to stay on as prime minister during the transition, the government, as Nguz A himself put it, would have to open up further.

The Zairian prime minister elaborated by [word indistinct] the participation of the two main opposition parties, the Union for Democracy and Social Progress of Etienne Tshisekedi and the Christian Social Democratic Party of Joseph Ileo. The opening up would allow, according to him, a mutual control which will prevent accusations of cheating and manipulation.

Somalia

USC Chairman Claims UN Violating Agreement

*EA2907172592 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu
in Somali 1815 GMT 28 Jul 92*

[Text] The chairman of the United Somali Congress [USC], Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, has held a news conference at Bardera in Gedo region, which was attended by reporters from the local media, the BBC, and AFP. He gave a detailed account of the situation in the country and spelled out plans by the USC, the Somali Democratic Movement, the Southern Somali National Movement, and the Somali Patriotic Movement to resolve the country's problems.

Answering the reporters' questions, Mr. Aidid said it had not been resolved to hold a national conference yet but that the four movements were engaged in building their unity on political and administrative issues following the unification of their forces in the Somali Liberation Army.

Mr. Aidid said the United Nations had not properly implemented its 3 May agreement with the USC. He gave as an example the agreement to provide assistance to more than 5 million people. Similarly, UN planes

were used to ferry counterfeit money, weapons, and military equipment for the benefit of a minority group working for its own interests. The United Nations also planned to introduce elements not contained in the agreement by bringing in more than the 50 personnel agreed upon, a move that would not be accepted by the justice fighters. [passage indistinct]

Aidid Radio Reports SLA Commander Killed

*EA2907165092 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu
in Somali 1815 GMT 28 Jul 92*

[Text] The chairmen of the United Somali Congress [USC], Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid; the Somali Patriotic Movement, Mr. Ahmad Umar Jays; the Southern Somali National Movement, Mr. Abdi Warsameh Isaaq; and the Somali Democratic Movement, Mr. Mohamed Noor Aliyow, on behalf of the members of their respective executive committees and members of their respective central committees and their supporters, have sent a message of condolences to the family and friends of the late commander of the Somali Liberation Army, southern region, Colonel Abdirahman Sheikh Abd al-Shakur, who died in a car accident in Kismaayo on 27 July.

UN Special Envoy Vance Continuing Mission

Meets Mandela

MB2907144392 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] The president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela, says the visit by UN emissary Cyrus Vance represents a serious effort to help South Africa achieve peace. Mr. Mandela and senior ANC representatives met the UN delegation for an hour of talks in Johannesburg this morning. They agreed that there will be no statements to the media after the talks.

The meeting that was to have been held today between the leader of the Boerestaat Party [Boer Homeland Party], Mr. Robert van Tonder, and Mr. Vance has been canceled.

Visit to Townships

MB2907181092 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1600 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] UN special envoy Cyrus Vance visited Boipatong, Crossroads, and Sebokeng today. The Boipatong massacre, in which at least 37 people died, was blamed on Inkatha supporters, while an estimated 30 Inkatha supporters died in a massacre in Crossroads a few weeks earlier.

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] Our newsroom received a tipoff this morning that Mr. Vance was in Boipatong. A CCV [Contemporary Community Values] camera crew rushed to the scene and managed to shoot 19 seconds before they were asked to leave. UN High Commissioner for Refugees [as heard] Mr. Kalu Kalumiya later confirmed that the visits took place and that Mr. Justice Richard Goldstone accompanied Mr. Vance. The visit to the township followed shortly after a meeting between Mr. Vance and ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela. They did not want to make a statement to the media but Mr. Mandela said before the meeting that he regarded Mr. Vance's mission as a very important contribution to the peace process. [end recording]

Memo From Boer Nation Leader

MB3007060592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2156 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] Pretoria July 29 SAPA—The Orde van die Boerevolk [Order of the Boer Nation] on Wednesday [29 July] accused State President F W de Klerk of being bent on the destruction of South Africa in favour of a new dispensation.

In a letter to United Nations special envoy Mr. Cyrus Vance, a copy of which was received by SAPA, Orde van die Boerevolk (Order of the Boer Nation) leader Piet "Skiet" Rudolph said never before were the people of southern Africa exposed to conditions as unfavourable as those experienced under the rule of Mr. de Klerk.

Listing violence, unrest, strikes, murders and unemployment as rife in the country, he said these were the direct and predictable result of Mr. de Klerk's "unthinking and reckless endeavours to establish an artificial state such as the USSR which has now, naturally, disintegrated".

Asking Mr. Vance "to take heed of our plight", Mr. Rudolph said a communist-dominated African National Congress government was "totally unacceptable to us. Our quest for freedom, the opportunity to rule ourselves and to practise our religion free from interference by foreign forces will continue unabated".

He said the Orde van die Boerevolk was prepared to enter a confederation of independent states and had tried on numerous occasions to involve the government in negotiations on the subject, but to no avail.

"We are convinced, in the South African context, integration is doomed to failure, segregation can never work, and the only lasting solution can and must be separation.

"To this end we do not demand territorial separation on the grounds that we are white, nor do we demand land to advocate a policy of racial segregation. We demand the reinstatement of our former republics, acknowledged as sovereign states by convention.

"To achieve this, we are prepared to live free in poverty rather than slaves in opulence," Mr. Rudolph said in his letter.

Memo From Regional Peace Structures

MB3007101292 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0835 GMT 30 Jul 92

[Text] Pretoria July 30 SAPA—A two-day meeting of chairpersons from the National Peace Committee's 11 regional dispute resolution committees ends in Pretoria on Thursday.

Nine of the regional structures submitted a memorandum to UN peace envoy Cyrus Vance on Thursday. Details of the memo are expected to be released at a news conference later in Pretoria Thursday.

UN sources said the meeting was also a morale-boosting exercise given the difficult task of the dispute resolution committees.

The National Peace Committee said in a statement that the two-day meeting of chairpersons evaluated progress and the way forward for peace accord structures.

Issues that had been discussed included justices of the peace, police/community relationship, socio/economic reconstruction, and the monitoring of police, political parties, and self-protection units.

Talks With Boer Homeland Leader*MB3007122392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1043 GMT 30 Jul 92*

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg July 30 SAPA—The Boerestaat [Boer Homeland] Party [BSP] told United Nations envoy Cyrus Vance on Thursday that Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] should be disbanded because it disregarded the existence of South Africa's many different nations.

The negotiators at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa [Codesa] "are making the same mistake as the imperialist conquerors of the previous century and they will create more problems than they intend to solve," said the party.

BSP leader Robert van Tonder told SAPA his organisation was calling for another negotiating forum altogether, represented by the 14 different nations which, he said, made up South Africa.

"The RSA is not a country but a subcontinent with at least 14 different peoples and it should be normalised into its natural components."

Asked if there could not be some agreement between the BSP and other Codesa-represented parties keen on retaining some autonomy, Mr van Tonder said BSP supporters were not federalists.

Yugoslavia, as an example of attempted federalism, had been a failure.

Western Europe, with 12 states loosely co-operating in economic agreement, was seen as the BSP model.

In its statement to Mr Vance, the organisation referred to the destruction of "independent, internationally recognised" Boer republics by the British in the Boer war and to the "concocted unity" after that war.

It also referred to the independence of 53 African states, saying "(this) is the time of normalisation of political structures and the breaking up of archaic state structures".

The BSP added that with the exception of South Africa, all "imperialist and colonial" empires had been dismantled and normalised into independent nation states.

The BSP is calling for a "Boerestaat" which contains the old Afrikaner republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State and extends east to Richards Bay in northern Natal.

Asked about the accusation that the BSP was claiming the richest part of the country, Mr van Tonder said the Boer republics had been established in the 1830s—50 years before the discovery of gold.

"This is our land."

The size of the republic could be negotiated at the envisaged forum. "But the principle of Boer independence must be recognised."

Mr Vance had impressed the BSP as a good listener. "He's had wide experience...He's a very wise man," said Mr van Tonder.

The Boer people would not be able to attain five per cent of the power in a new South Africa, the UN envoy was told.

"We will become political irrelevants. This will lead to a civil war because no nation on earth will tolerate subservience."

Mr van Tonder said the BSP philosophy had been accepted in different forms by almost all South Africa's rightwing parties.

Government, ANC Condemn Mortgage, Rent Boycotts*MB3007072192 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 30 Jul 92*

[Text] The government and ANC [African National Congress] stand united in rejecting a call for a bond and rent boycott.

Housing Minister Leon Wessels says ANC President Nelson Mandela's criticism after a call by the South African National Civic Organization [SANCO] for a bond and rent boycott, should enjoy the cooperation of all.

On Tuesday, Mandela strongly criticized SANCO's call. He told a media conference that housing is a key problem, and a bond and rent boycott will deter financial institutions from lending money to prospective buyers to obtain their own homes. Wessels says in view of the present housing need in South Africa, the call for a boycott can't be tolerated.

Meanwhile, SANCO remains unrepentant. Its president, Moses Mayekiso, says banks have been targeted for mass action, including a bond boycott, because they haven't helped disadvantaged communities to gain access to housing. Mayekiso says SANCO will meet the council of South African banks to discuss the issue soon.

Church Leaders Drafting Protest Code of Conduct*MB2907185392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1817 GMT 29 Jul 92*

[Text] Johannesburg July 29 SAPA—Church leaders are drawing up a code of conduct after agreement was reached in meetings with labour and business this week that the church should intervene in the mass action campaign. The leaders said in a joint statement on Wednesday [29 July] the code of conduct, which had been discussed with interested parties, was in an advanced stage and final agreement should be reached "very soon".

They said they had discussed concerns with the African National Congress [ANC] that mass action could lead to violence, and asked for clarity from the ANC on the constitutional issues involved in the political deadlock. "We were informed that it was the wish of the ANC to take part in negotiations but that the continuing violence and the constitutional deadlock had caused the withdrawal and led to the choice of mass action. The statement quoted ANC President Nelson Mandela as saying: "We are not keen to adopt mass action, we are compelled to it."

The church leaders' statement said: "We listened to both sides carefully and sought to identify the actual constitutional deadlock. We believe the difference lies in that the government would like Codesa (Convention for a Democratic South Africa) to set the fundamentals of the new constitution which would be difficult to change subsequently, whereas the ANC wishes Codesa to agree only on the principles of a new constitution and the rules and regulations that will govern the interim process."

The church leaders said that following the meetings and their evaluations, they believed there was urgent need for the government in general and State President F W de Klerk in particular to take bold action to avert what could be a national disaster. "It is the government that can resolve the situation and resolve it now. We anticipate further contacts to share our continuing concern and what we perceive to be the kind of action required," they added.

Referring to the constitution, they said there was need for the government to declare that the constitution for a future government should be produced by a sovereign body elected on the basis of universal suffrage. "This too we believe would help break the deadlock and assist toward resumed negotiations," they said.

The church leaders include Dutch Reformed Church Assessor Johan Heyns, Alexandra cleric Beyers Naude, South African Council of Churches Secretary-General Frank Chikane, Anglican Bishop Duncan Buchanan, and future Catholic archbishop of Durban, Wilfred Napier.

ANC Decries Government, Business 'Intimidation'

*MB3007123992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1122 GMT 30 Jul 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress: "ANC Press Statement on Intimidation and Victimisation"]

[Text] There is much talk about intimidation of those who do not want to participate in the planned stayaway of 3 and 4 August, 1992, or in the various local and regional events that form part of the campaign for peace and democracy.

Yet intimidation and victimisation that is taking place on a massive scale passes virtually without comment. In particular, the position taken by organised labour that

workers who exercise their freedom of choice and decide to participate in the events are threatened with dismissal or the prospects of retrenchment. This is blatant intimidation and victimisation, denying the right of free choice to millions of people.

Similarly, on the eve of the stayaway, police and soldiers were deployed on the Reef in a massive show of strength. Minister Kriel's statement that the police would take timeous steps to control the mass action if it became necessary forms an integral part of an overt campaign of intimidation and an effort to deny people their right of peaceful demonstration.

This deployment of the police and army should be compared with the call-up of the army just before June 16, and the dire predictions that peaceful protest would lead to violence. As everyone knows, the outcome was the Boipatong massacre.

The government has spared no effort in projecting the campaign for peace and democracy as a trigger for violence. In essence their argument is: If you protest, you will be killed.

Business has claimed that the two-day stayaway will drastically affect the economy, whereas it is failure to address the issues that have resulted in the stayaway that in fact are the cause of the economic and political crisis.

Any violence that erupts from the campaign must be laid squarely at the door of both government and business which have, in concert, intimidated and threatened reprisals against people whose only voice is that of peaceful, public protest.

The ANC [African National Congress] remains firmly committed to a campaign for peace and democracy that is both peaceful and disciplined. We will do all in our power to ensure there is no violence. Failure of government and business to do likewise has created deep-rooted reactions within our people that will scar our society for a long time to come. Issued by: Department of Information and Publicity PO Box 61884 Marshalltown 2107 30 July, 1992

'Provocative' Police Operation

*MB3007140992 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1100 GMT 30 Jul 92*

[From the "Africa Report" program]

[Text] South African Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel's announcement of the deployment of an additional 5,000 policemen and soldiers in Soweto and 15 other townships in the Transvaal Province has met with stiff opposition. The government claims that the action is aimed at quelling township violence, but certain political parties who want the government to end the violence have labeled this action as repressive.

Speaking at a news conference in Soweto, Minister Kriel outlined the reasons for this security action:

[Begin Kriel recording] The occurrence of violence in these areas is such that essential services, for instance refuse removal, provision of water, sanitation, health services, etcetera, can no longer be rendered by the local authorities. Obviously the nonrendering of services causes a serious health threat to the men, women, and children living in these areas. The aim of this stabilization operation, which is nothing less than a peace offensive, is to create conditions in which other government departments can work towards not only restoring essential services, but wherever possible to upgrade infrastructure and living standards. [end recording]

However, the ANC [African National Congress] fiercely rejected the government's claim that the deployment of forces was a peace offensive. ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said the action was provocative and nothing more than sheer intimidation on the part of the government. He claimed that the government's so-called peace offensive aimed at disrupting the organization's mass action campaign scheduled for next week, the purpose of which is to force the government back to the negotiating table.

[Begin Niehaus recording] We believe this is an attempt by the state to create an atmosphere of tension and of intimidation around our campaign, which is totally counterproductive, and does not recognize that we have got the democratic right to make use of these marches in order to bring our demands to the government's attention. The sheer presence of the police in these townships in larger numbers is tantamount to intimidation, especially when the minister of law and order makes a statement saying that the police are known for their strength and this is the time for them to show their strength. Immediately, the kind of mental pictures that are being called up in the community's mind are the intimidation and actions of the police during the past years, especially during the times of states of emergency. [end recording]

Companies Warned Against Penalizing Workers

MB3007143492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1240 GMT 30 Jul 92

[By Charl de Villiers]

[Text] Cape Town July 30 SAPA—A general strike could be called to deal with companies which penalised workers for taking part in next week's two-day national stayaway, Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] official Jonathan Arendse warned on Thursday.

The labour federation also cautioned that several companies had been blacklisted for threatening action against workers who backed the strike on Monday and Tuesday.

Multinationals meanwhile could face international isolation if they acted against employees taking part in the pro-democracy protests, Mr Arendse, COSATU's western Cape secretary, said at an ANC [African National Congress]-hosted news conference.

Commenting on the COSATU blacklist, Cape Town Chamber of Industries [CCI] spokesman Mr Colin Boyes said the CCI had called on members to "soft-pedal" when dealing with the stayaway.

"We have asked our members to adopt a position of no-work, no-pay. If necessary, they should discuss their positions with unions beforehand, to make it absolutely clear where they stand."

He had detected a degree of sensitivity among employers to the calls for peace and democracy. "There is a lot of feeling among managements that what is being asked for is realistic."

Not all workers supported the general strike. One major union player in the local engineering industry, the Metal and Electrical Workers Union of South Africa, had not endorsed the ANC-led call for a stayaway, he said.

On Thursday, COSATU released a list of 35 companies and employer associations in the Cape which faced union blacking action because of threatened "action against workers who participate in the week of action".

The clothing industry, the region's largest employer, had been exempted as there was a standing "no-work, no-pay, no-penalty" agreement, COSATU western Cape chairman Johnny Malebo said.

The list—which was subject to review—included well-known companies in the chemical, food, motor, retail, packaging, security and transport sectors.

Mr Malebo said COSATU had held several meetings with business organisations in the region, including the Cape Town Chamber of Industries and Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [Afrikaans Trade Institute], on the federation's concerns about "threats and intimidation by various companies".

COSATU hoped employers would adopt a "no-work, no-pay, no-penalty" attitude towards the two-day strike and associated events.

Employers who did not, however, take this course faced a tough union reaction, according to Mr Harald Harvey, of the Transport and General Workers Union.

"We challenge employers to demonstrate where they stand in the struggle for peace and democracy," he said, adding that COSATU and its chief alliance partners, the ANC and SACP [South African Communist Party], were committed to monitoring companies which targeted for blacklisting.

"We warn employers on the blacklist that they are possible targets for mass action, during and after the week's action."

AZAPO Not To Participate in ANC Mass Action

*MB3007095492 Johannesburg SABA in English
0921 GMT 30 Jul 92*

[Text] Durban July 30 SABA—The Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] would not participate in next week's ANC [African National Congress] alliance stayaway or mass action as AZAPO had not been consulted and the campaign was not aimed at overthrowing the government, said Publicity Secretary Strini Moodley.

"This mass action campaign is not part of the programme to overthrow the regime. It's designed to put negotiations back on track," Mr Moodley said at a Durban news conference on Thursday.

AZAPO made its final decision on its non-participation in the mass action programme on Wednesday [29 July] at a meeting with the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC], the National Council of Trade Unions, independent unions and several other organisations, said Mr Moodley.

"In AZAPO's view any mass action that is called by organisations of the oppressed must be done in consultation with other organisations. In this instance, this has not happened."

He explained that there had to be broad agreement by all organisations and there had to be consultation on the issue of mass action.

The African National Congress and its allies had not consulted AZAPO despite undertakings it would, he charged.

Mr Moodley said there had recently been conflicting media reports on mass action, with the deciding report being ANC leader Nelson Mandela's statement denouncing those who intended to use the mass action campaign for insurrectory purposes.

AZAPO was convinced the programme was aimed at reviving Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] "or some such body which will put negotiations back on track".

AZAPO members would go to work as normal on Monday and the organisation was calling on students not to heed calls to stay away from school.

"We agreed there would also be consultation on mass action when students were concerned. Students should be at school at this time and we're calling on them to stay at school."

The PAC on Wednesday also reiterated it would not participate in the mass action campaign because it was not aimed at overthrowing the government.

Criticism of Church Leaders

*MB3007112692 Johannesburg SABA in English
0934 GMT 30 Jul 92*

[Text] Durban July 30 SABA—The Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] on Thursday hit out at church

leaders for holding "secret" meetings with the government which AZAPO viewed as aimed at reviving the Convention for a Democratic South Africa [Codesa].

Addressing a Durban news conference, AZAPO's Publicity Secretary Strini Moodley reminded church leaders that their congregations constituted people with differing political viewpoints and if clergymen purported to be acting in the public's interest, this should be made public.

"If they meet any organisation it means they must meet all organisations and those meetings must be public."

Church leaders were duty-bound to tell the public why they had met the government behind closed doors, what their intention was and whether they were trying to revive Codesa "through the pulpit".

"If they're attempting this they must do so in public so organisations like AZAPO can pass judgement on them," said Mr Moodley.

Comment on Detention Deaths

*MB3007111592 Johannesburg SABA in English
0951 GMT 30 Jul 92*

[Text] Durban July 30 SABA—The Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] was convinced that murders in detention had been sanctioned by the government, Publicity Secretary Strini Moodley said on Thursday.

Addressing a Durban news conference, Mr Moodley said the recent exposure of alleged police involvement in murders of detainees had to be seen against the background of political killings over decades of repression.

The deaths in detention of Black Consciousness leaders Steve Biko, Mapetla Mohapi and others proved these murders had been planned by the "regime" and executed by policemen, alleged Mr Moodley.

State pathologists and district surgeons had openly abused their code of ethics and had covered up hundreds of murders in detention, Mr Moodley further alleged.

He said the only way to stop these killings was to bring international forensic specialists into the country to oversee and monitor the health of detainees.

Nactu Members Not To Participate in Mass Action

*MB3007095292 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 0430 GMT 30 Jul 92*

[Text] Officials of the National Council of Trade Unions, Nactu, in the western Cape Province have said

that their members will not participate in next week's countrywide strike action. The union has about 33,000 members in the region.

A Nactu spokesman said in Cape Town the trade union had not been properly informed by the Congress of South African Trade Unions on the proposed stayaway. In addition, the proposed mass action is focused on the demands and political program of the African National Congress alliance, and is therefore not representative of all parties in the country.

Business Group on Nonparticipation in Mass Action

*MB3007111692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1005 GMT 30 Jul 92*

[Text] Pretoria July 30 SAPA—Fabcos [Foundation for African Business and Consumer Services] on Thursday [30 July] appealed to mass action organisers to take note that some of its membership regarded their non-participation in the protests as their democratic right and that they expected no reprisals for their decision.

The Foundation for African Business and Consumer Services' general secretary, Jonas Mogale, said in a statement the organisation had at its discretion resolved to extend to all its affiliates and structures the freedom to exercise their choice on the issue of participating in the planned mass action called for August 3 and 4.

This was consistent with Fabcos' stated and official policy of being politically non-aligned, he added.

Mr Mogale said that while Fabcos supported and acknowledged any action that would facilitate the negotiation process, it was concerned about the possibility of "serious repercussions on our operations" as a result of extended mass actions.

Fabcos would convey to its business associates "the dynamics of mass action and will, as a business ethic, apply a principle of "no work, no pay, no discipline".

ANC Reacts to Goldstone Report on Train Violence

*MB3007063292 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2315 GMT 29 Jul 92*

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the African National Congress: "ANC Reaction to the Interim Report of the Goldstone Commission Investigation Into Train Violence"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] finds some of the findings of the committee looking into train violence both disturbing and alarming. It is an outrage that the statistics of the incidents of violence kept by the police are incomplete due to what the committee calls "routine destruction of records". How is it possible that records of serious and unsolved crimes are "routinely destroyed"? This can only be interpreted as action to hide the nature of the train violence and who is responsible.

The destruction of records, inadequate investigations or gathering of evidence on train attacks has resulted in very few cases being brought to court, and even fewer cases of successful prosecutions.

The committee views the situation as "unsatisfactory and disturbing". The resultant loss of faith in the administration of justice, also identified by the committee, concerns the ANC equally. This is another typical example of the crime of omission on the part of the state and its agencies.

The committee has also identified the 27 hostels along the rail system and adjacent to townships as a definite factor in the train violence. Since the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] has repeatedly claimed the hostels as their strongholds, particularly when arguing against their closure, the political responsibility for the actions of hostel dwellers must rest primarily with it.

The committee has concluded that the carrying of weapons in public, including on trains, has contributed to the fear, intimidation, death and destruction on the trains. The incidents of arms-wielding IFP supporters at Isando Station resulted in black and white passengers frantically disembarking from a train clearly illustrates the connection between weapons carried in public and train violence.

The report of the committee should convince the IFP of the need to stop its supports from carrying weapons in public, and to accede to the banning of such weapons in public. Furthermore, this report provides the government with additional reasons, if any were needed, why it should immediately phase out hostels and ban the carrying of weapons in public.

The committee must, in spite of the difficulties it cites in this interim report, pay particular attention to Points (B) and (C) of its terms of reference. The lack of public opprobrium directed at those who perpetuate violence has the same effect as the failure of the administration of justice—it tells the perpetrators of violence that they can get away with their crimes.

Issued by the Department of Information and Publicity
PO Box 61884 Marshalltown 2107 29 July, 1992

Justice Minister Seeks Pathologist's Evidence

*MB3007072092 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 30 Jul 92*

[Text] The minister of justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, has invited a Johannesburg pathologist, Dr. Jonathan Gluckman, to supply him with a list of inquests that he, Dr. Gluckman, regarded as contentious.

Mr. Coetsee said in a statement in Pretoria that should Dr. Gluckman make available evidence that might not

have been brought to the attention of the presiding judicial officer at the initial inquest, it would be submitted to the attorney general concerned. An attorney general could, on the strength of such evidence, decide to have any inquest reopened. Mr. Coetsee said he remained convinced that a judicial inquest was the correct forum where all the facts concerning unnatural deaths could be established publicly and recorded.

'Slow' Response to Indemnity on Illegal Firearms

*MB2907161692 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 29 Jul 92*

[Text] There has been slow response to the offer of indemnity from prosecution for people who hand over illegal firearms to the police; only 20 firearms have been received. A police spokesman said in Pretoria that the slow response can be attributed to a lack of understanding of what is involved. He asked community leaders to urge their supporters to make use of the opportunity to distance themselves from the use of illegal weapons and to ask them to supply the police with information on illegal weapons. The indemnity period expires at midnight on 31 July.

New legislation comes into effect then, and the spokesman said he doubts that the period of indemnity will be extended. Illegal firearms given to police will be destroyed.

Officers Unhappy With Disbanding of Three Units

*MB3007100292 Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans
24 Jul 92 p 3*

[Report by Donald Pols: "Officers Disgruntled by Disbanding of Units"]

[Text] The unilateral decision by State President F.W. de Klerk to disband several units of the defense force due to political demands from the ANC [African National Congress] and the United Nations, has culminated in bitter resentment among many high-ranking officers in the armed forces.

Senior sources in the Defense Force told PATRIOT that the state president's decision to disband Battalions 31 and 32 and Koevoet [former South-West African police counterinsurgency unit], is widely seen as a vote of no-confidence in the armed forces' personnel.

The disbanding of the controversial units comes fast on the heels of the statement by Defense Force chief Lieutenant General George Meiring that Battalion 32 would not be disbanded.

Gen. Meiring further pointed out that the battalions had done nothing but render commendable service, and that there was no reason to disband them.

An added indication of the unexpected nature of the announcement, and of the armed forces' intention to retain Battalion 32 as a unit, is the fact that several

million rands have been spent in the relocation of Battalion 32 members and their families at Pomfret in the northern Cape.

The reluctance of the armed forces to disband the units, was apparent in his reaction to Mr. De Klerk's announcement. He pointed out that the disbanding process would take "months" to reach finality.

Defense Force sources say the dissatisfaction with Mr. de Klerk hinges on the fact that the decision was politically motivated, a move contrary to the force's policy of refraining from politics and opting to render effective services instead.

PRC Trade Delegation Visits, Seeks Closer Ties

*MB2907192692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1902 GMT 29 Jul 92*

[By Bruce Willan]

[Text] Johannesburg July 29 SAPA—As South Africa's presence in the international trade arena becomes more acceptable, the number of potential trade partners increases—the latest being the Peoples's Republic of China. An eight man trade delegation from China quietly slipped into South Africa at the end of last week and are confident of clinching deals with South African suppliers of iron ore, industrial diamonds and paper pulp within the first week of August according to Pan Shoutian, president of the China Chamber of International Commerce [name and title as received] and leader of the delegation.

Speaking at a function hosted by the Bank of Lisbon in Johannesburg on Wednesday [29 July] evening Mr Shoutian said the delegation's presence in South Africa would promote closer ties between the two countries. He added that already his country had purchased some 30,000 tons of chrome from South Africa. And with direct trade now possible between the two countries, Mr Shoutian was confident that Chinese companies would establish numerous branch offices in South Africa and that trade volumes would increase.

He also invited South African investors to join the 30,000 other foreign firms which had invested in China. To this end he made it known that his organisation was planning a trade exhibition to be held in South Africa next March.

Some two months ago a Chinese trade company was established in Johannesburg while both Nedbank and Standard Bank had already concluded agency agreements with the Bank of China according to Mr Shoutian.

China represents enormous opportunities for traders around the globe. Over the next five years the Chinese authorities plan to spend some 300 billion US dollars on equipment and infrastructural development. Until the end of last year its trade surplus amounted to some 1,072

billion dollars while gross domestic product increased, in real terms, by seven per cent and inflation was four per cent.

Welcoming the Chinese delegation, Bank of Lisbon Managing Director Dr Durval Marques urged Mr Shoutian and his colleagues to initiate more delegations to South Africa and to foster closer ties with the country.

Article Expects Call To Take Action 'Soon'

MB2907182592 Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans
24 July 92 p 7

[Unattributed article in English from the "Patriot Review and Comment" section: "What Is The CP Doing?"—boldface as published]

[Text] This question is on everyone's lips as the country slides inexorably into anarchy and possible ANC [African National Congress] rule.

The CP [Conservative Party] held an important congress on 27 June 1992 where proposals which had been approved by the party's General Council were set before the delegates to approve and bring to physical fruition.

Fortunately or unfortunately, depending on how you look at it, other proposals were presented to the Congress, and the leader Dr. A.P. Treurnicht decided to refer all proposals to a committee comprised of members of the Executive councils of all four provinces.

This committee will meet at the end of this month.

Whatever it decides will be presented at a second special CP congress to be held soon, when the committee's proposals, and only those proposals, will be discussed, ratified and made practicable.

The CP is a political party, and all decisions of a major nature must be placed before congresses representing all the people. Thus it appears to take more time than necessary to make decisions, and it is natural that people get a little nervous when they see their country sinking so fast.

But action to declare and take one's fatherland revolves around an important decision which cannot be taken lightly. Furthermore, what is decided must work, and must have the support of all the people in the party. Drawing lines on a map is easy, but how do you physically take your homeland?

PATRIOT will keep readers up to date on what is happening. Have no fear, soon you will be called upon to take action, so be ready!

30 Jul Press Review on Current Events, Issues

MB3007140092

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Mass Action 'Cannot Change Anything'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 28 July in its page 6 editorial believes "mass action cannot change anything." It gives the African National Congress, ANC, "a chance to mobilise the masses, but the weekend protests show that the masses are becoming indifferent. Too much violence has left township dwellers in a traumatised state." "In fairness, it is not only the ANC but also the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and every other organisation that is involved in violence that is making this a land in upheaval. The solution is in their own hands."

THE STAR

Perpetrators of Train Violence Remain Unidentified—It is "disappointing" that a Goldstone Commission investigation has failed to throw a direct light on who or what lies behind massacres on commuter trains, claims a page 22 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 30 July. This should indicate that there can be "no quick-fix solutions to the culture of violence." Nevertheless, the Goldstone report does "throw valuable light on several secondary causes of train violence. Lack of control over access to stations allowed weapons on to trains, it was found. Poor exit control allowed attackers to escape. There was a lack of co-ordination between the SAP [South African Police] and the SA Rail Commuter Corporation, and prosecutions had been few and ineffective. Solutions to the train violence must surely lie in remedying these defects."

BUSINESS DAY

Editorial Notes 'Struggle Fatigue'—"Enthusiasm for the stayaway in ANC/Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] ranks is less than uniformly high," notes Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 30 July in a page 4 editorial. "Nelson Mandela has recently been at pains not to exaggerate the purpose of the stayaway. One suspects he would be relieved if an acceptable compromise could be found further to reduce its potential for economic damage and violence. 'Struggle fatigue' is taking its toll." BUSINESS DAY believes the mass action "represents little more than a final fling before the inevitable return to negotiations." Therefore, "heavy-handed employer responses will not solve the confidence-destroying problem of economically destructive forms of political protest. Perhaps it is time employer groups, including SACCOLA [South African Consultative Committee on Labor Affairs], began to think of how labour can be persuaded in the longer term to divert its political activism into less destructive channels. If the stayaway helps to initiate that process, the events of the past few weeks will produce some good."

SOWETAN

Mandela Intervention in Mortgage Repayment Boycott Welcome—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 30 July in a page 16 editorial thanks ANC President Nelson Mandela for "intervening" in the proposed boycott of

mortgage repayments. "He has once more underlined his commitment to a better South Africa for the black community. He knows only too well that the ANC can't say it is fighting to uplift the living standards of the underprivileged, most of whom are homeless, and then embark on strategies that will result in the very same people losing their homes, or not being able to get houses. We now appeal to him to intercede in the call for students to be out of class next week."

Administration Cannot End Hospital Strike by 'Edict'—A second editorial on the same page objects to the Transvaal Provincial Administration's "arrogance." On 28 July it said "the hospital strike was over and NEHAWU [National Education, Health, and Allied Workers Union] had to normalise access to hospitals. Strikes are not ended by 'royal' edicts, but by negotiations."

BEELD

Mass Action Could Get Out of Hand—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 20 July declares in an editorial on page 8: "Through their continuing planning of mass action, the leaders of the ANC alliance gives the impression that, despite last week's events in Cape Town, they still do not realize what they are unleashing. The events there were a textbook example. First the crowds were incited by their mock trial on the Grand Parade of government members. Then the excited masses carried out a symbolic act, bully fashion, such as occupying the National Party office, ripping out curtain rods, swearing at a woman member of staff, trampling on the national flag and trying to set it alight. Finally the organizers lost control over the hysterical masses, some of whom then gave in to barbaric behavior. That is how they caused damage of about 200,000 rands to three railway coaches and assaulted passengers. The great danger is that in the the forthcoming mass action a barbaric rage may be unleashed which could continue long after the ANC's opportunistic political goals have been forgotten."

ANC Must Talk With Buthelezi—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 22 July notes in a page 12 editorial: "One can sometimes not help wondering about the reasons for contacts among groups. A case in point is the ANC's visit yesterday to Zulu King Zwelithini. What was immediately obvious was that the ANC team was led by Mr. Jacob Zuma, one of the few highly placed Zulus in the organization." "The fact that the ANC went to the Zulu king and not to Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi is also an odd recognition of ethnic rather than political power." "After the ANC tried for decades to break the political and military power of the Zulus, they must not now try to achieve this by subtler means. The Zulus will not tolerate such manipulation. If the ANC is serious about ethnic fears and pride, as well as regional autonomy, they must negotiate it. And that means they will have to talk with Buthelezi. That is something they will not be able to avoid."

* SADF Headquarters, Command Center Opposed

92AF0989C Johannesburg VRYE WEEKBLAD
in Afrikaans 19-25 Jun 92 pp 20-21

[Article by Huff Pryce: "There Are Many Bunkers and Here Comes One More"]

[Text] In Pretoria, between the Central Prison and the headquarters of the Defense Forces, they are quietly digging deep into the ground to complete a new Defense Force project which will cost billions of rands. This new building—three stories above ground and seven stories below—is the latest bunker in the Defense Force maze of underground control and command centers.

The South African Defense Forces [SADF] are going to add a secret control and command structure, which will go down as far as seven stories below ground and will cost 205 million rands, to its already existing network of underground command structures in Pretoria.

The new Air Force headquarters (LMHK), which will be able to withstand conventional, biological and chemical attacks, is being built in spite of the fact that several units and squadrons of the South African Air Force have been eliminated lately and personnel have been cut.

The maze of underground command structures built by the South African Defense Forces stretches right through Pretoria. The older structures were built during the era of the Total Onslaught, but the construction of the LMHK only began in 1989—after the war in Namibia and Angola had come to an end and a peace treaty had been signed by the warring parties.

The new headquarters is connected via underground tunnel with Blenny, the secret and nuclear attack-proof underground control and command center of the South African Defense Forces which was built in the late seventies to protect government leaders and military commanders against a nuclear attack. (See below).

VRYE WEEKBLAD is aware of at least three underground Defense Force centers in and around Pretoria. The first, Advokaat, is an Air Force control center, the second is Blenny, and the third is Camouflage, located north of Pretoria and run jointly by the Army and the Air Force.

It is the opinion of VRYE WEEKBLAD that when the new LMHK is completed, the Air Force control center at Advokaat will move there. What will happen to Advokaat then—which is much smaller than the LMHK—is unknown.

Today, Blenny itself houses only about half the number of personnel it had in the eighties, at the height of the conflict in Namibia and Angola.

At least 11 units and squadrons of the Air Force have been disbanded over the last two years or will be. The former head of the Air Force, Lieutenant General Jan

Van Loggerenberg, stated in an interview in 1990 that the Air Force will become primarily a "Dakota and helicopter" force with limited striking power.

Van Loggerenberg said that the Air Force would become smaller and more streamlined. "Fewer squadrons, fewer planes, fewer bases."

However, the new LMHK does not reflect a smaller Air Force, or cuts in the Defense Force budget, or the disappearance of any military threat against South Africa. In addition to the seven stories underground, the LMHK will also have three stories aboveground—altogether 10 stories. This will be completed by June of next year.

Aside from the fact that a smaller Air Force may possibly not be able to make full use of the new LMHK, there is a great deal of office space available in Pretoria. According to official figures, 54,800 square meters of office space stand empty—more than 10 percent of the available grade A and B office space.

Even more office space will shortly stand empty in the capital, because the South African Defense Forces are going to vacate several office buildings in order to fill empty space at the headquarters of Armscor [South African Armaments Corporation] on the outskirts of Pretoria. Over the last three years, Armscor's personnel has dropped from 26,000 to 16,000.

A spokesperson for the Air Force said that even though there is no longer a conventional threat against South Africa, the project could not be scrapped because the state has already committed itself contractually to the new LMHK.

Does this not represent a waste of the taxpayers' money? No, said the Air Force spokesperson, the new LMHK will produce a savings in rent payments. The Air Force needs a safe haven from where it can direct operations, even in peace time, said the spokesperson.

The underground tunnel between Blenny and the new LMHK will save transportation costs and time, said the spokesperson. There are daily meetings between the Army and the Air Force.

A spokesperson for the Department of Public Works stated that the planning for the LMHK started in 1982. A parliamentary priority committee rejected the project both in 1984 and in 1986, but the cabinet approved it in 1988.

Neither the Conservative Party [CP], nor the Democratic Party [DP], nor the ANC [African National Congress] had any knowledge about the construction of the LMHK. Not even General Bob Rodgers, the DP spokesperson for defense and himself a former head of the South African Air Force, knew anything about it.

Rodgers said that in principle he is in favor of the construction of a new LMHK. The Air Force is currently located in downtown Pretoria and he feels that it is not a good idea for soldiers to be among the civilians.

"However, the new headquarters was designed in another era and I feel that the Air Force should have reexamined its need for it," said Rodgers. "If I were still head of the Air Force, I would have taken a second look at the project."

The DP spokesperson for finance, Jaspar Walsh, sharply criticized the project and said that it is urgent for the government to reevaluate all projects.

"To cancel the project, however high the costs of such a move might be, may possibly be of greater value than to end up being stuck with an expensive and unused white elephant," said Walsh.

A spokesperson for the ANC, Carl Niehaus, condemned the construction of the LMHK and stated: "Who is going to sit in the underground bunker? The Air Force has been drastically cut, and I do not believe that there is enough personnel left to make full use of it."

"The state no longer has enough money to pay black pensioners and the economy is in a mess. The ANC, as future government, will inherit useless and unnecessary projects such as that underground bunker."

The CP spokesperson for public works, Pikkie Coetzee, said that the government has no respect for the taxpayers' money. "This is clear proof of that. I do not believe that the project is really necessary."

Total Onslaught's "White Elephant"

The South African Defense Forces' underground and nuclear attack proof command center in Pretoria—code name Blenny—was built at a time when the generals believed that some evil or communist-oriented power or other was planning to detonate a nuclear bomb over the capital of South Africa and annihilate most of the inhabitants.

Deep underground, safely protected by double steel doors and steel reinforced concrete walls, President P.W. Botha, members of his cabinet, and his most senior generals would be able to survive Armageddon.

In the luxury and comfort of the cabinet chamber in the nerve center on the fourth floor, the president and his confidants would be able to evaluate the extent of the attack while a few meters away in the operations room, senior military personnel would direct the progress of their troops.

A push on a button in the computer dominated control center would close the red steel doors and would close and tightly seal all exits to the outside world in order to protect the president and his men against nuclear fallout. All ventilation holes and escape tunnels would be automatically closed off.

Meals would be prepared in underground kitchens and the medical needs of the men would be taken care of in hospital rooms within the earth's bowels.

Today, a decade later, Blenny is a monument to the paranoia of the seventies and eighties—the era of the Total Onslaught, the Black Danger, Communism, and the armed conflict in Namibia and Angola.

Who, a person wonders today, might the evil power have been that would have been able at the time to plan a nuclear attack on South Africa? South Africa is the only power in Africa that probably owns a nuclear weapon.

"One of the powers of the Organization for African Unity was ready to invade South Africa," said Major General Daan Hamman, chief of operations for the South African Army. At one time, he said, consideration was given to housing a minister at Blenny.

Now that bunker—which would cost 300 million rands to build today—has become a white elephant. At least one of the six underground stories has been vacated and is used as storage rooms. Numerous offices are empty.

In addition, Defense Force personnel working there claim that Blenny has been contaminated with bacteria of the vulgaris family—that it has become a "germ infested catacomb" no longer fit for human habitation.

At the high point of the war in Namibia and Angola during the mid-eighties, Blenny was an ants' nest of activities. More than 600 soldiers, all of them with the highest security clearance, worked in its bowels. Today there are approximately 250 personnel.

"Circumstances have changed," said Daan Hamman who worked for a couple of years at Blenny. "But people should remember that there was a time when a serious and real threat hung over the republic."

A scientist involved with the construction of Blenny said that it is unlikely that the structure would be able to withstand a powerful conventional bomb today—let alone a nuclear bomb.

Blenny is already more than 10 years old and modern military technology has made its once impenetrable concrete walls vulnerable.

From the outside, the only sign of the underground structure is a brown, unobtrusive separate building located between the defense headquarters and the Central Prison on Dequar Street in Pretoria. That exit leads to the underground, oval shaped structure.

The security measures, although less visible today than a few years ago, are still a high priority. When someone enters Blenny, there is a bullet proof security chamber on one side and a computer table on the other side.

All briefcases and packages are sent through an electronic "eye," which searches their contents with a fine tooth comb. Only then will the visitor be given access

through double, swinging security doors to the elevators which descend into Blenny's bowels.

Blenny's nerve center is on the fourth floor and houses the cabinet chamber, the operations room, and a special video room. The cabinet chamber is used by the Army for intelligence and information sessions and meetings with selected foreign diplomats and military attaches.

Blenny is currently inhabited by the Army's Intelligence Service. There are also communications services in the building.

It is not true that the building has been contaminated by a bacterium, said Hamman. Blenny is safe and does not represent any health hazard.

Defense Force personnel working there do not agree. The conditions are not hygienic, they say. Plants and flowers do not grow at all in the catacombs and some soldiers suffer from breathing problems.

A spokesperson for the South African Medical Services (SAGD) confirmed that an inspection of health conditions at Blenny has been carried out.

"Conditions at Blenny are regularly tested. No problems have been identified and I do not know anything about a bacterium," Hamman insisted.

According to the Defense Force personnel, a thick complaint file about Blenny is being kept in the building by a senior officer. Hamman stated that every unit of the Defense Forces has a complaint file.

*** SADF Offices Move to Armscor Building**

92AF0989B Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
23 Jun 92 p 4

[Unattributed article: "South Africa Defense Forces' Great Trek Begins July 1"]

[Text] The great trek of the numerous staff divisions of the chief of staff of the Defense Forces to the new Defense Force headquarters in the Armscor [South African Armaments Corporation] building on Erasmusrand in Pretoria, will begin on 1 July and be completed by 5 August.

Thus, the long cherished ideal of the chief of staff of the Defense Forces to have all his staff divisions under one roof will become reality. Up to now, the various divisions were scattered in buildings all over the downtown area. It has taken a great deal of time and has caused many frustrations because personnel had to drive from one building to another for meetings.

There was also the need for the offices of the chief of staff of the Defense Forces and his top officers to be closer to the minister of defense. The minister's office has been in the Armscor building for a long time, stated a release handed out yesterday by the public relations director of the Defense Forces.

Due to cuts at Armscor, its headquarters building is no longer fully used. Due to cuts, Defense Force offices throughout the city also have been recently underused.

The personnel division will begin the big trek on 1 July, followed by the cabinet of the chief of staff of the Defense Forces, the operations division, the directorate for public relations, the planning division, the logistics division, and the finance division.

*** Black Corporate Managers: Less Than 3 Percent**

92AF0989A Johannesburg *BEELD* (Business)
in *Afrikaans* 11 Jun 92 p S3

[Unattributed article: "Blacks Only 3 Percent of Management"]

[Text] With fewer than 3 percent of black managers in corporate South Africa and even fewer at the supervisor and director levels, organizations such as the National Black Management Forum have an important role to play in the advancement of black affairs.

The development of black managers is necessary for the continued existence of enterprises in the country, stated Mr. Lot Ndlovu, executive chairperson of the National Black Management Forum (BMF), at the opening of Edgars' Black Management Forum (EBMF) in Johannesburg.

"The advancement of black employers should be part of every company's strategic plan," said Mr. Ndlovu.

No issue is more important for a company than the absence of black workers in executive positions.

Angola

MUDAR Leader Announces Election Boycott

MB3007072492 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] Manuel Lima, leader of the Angolan Democratic Unity Movement for Reconstruction [MUDAR], has said that his organization will not contest any elections. Speaking in our studios, Manuel Lima said his decision is based on the shortcomings of the Bicesse accords.

[Begin Lima recording] The shortcomings and ambiguities contained in the Bicesse accords have distorted at the onset the process of democratization of Angola. The bipolarity established in the accords transformed the country and its citizens into hostages of those who waged war and of the extraneous interests which have imposed on Angola hasty elections in order to legitimize future empty promises.

In view of the lack of equal resources among the candidates, the election campaign officially under way will be a parody, an uneven race at the end of which the current one party system will not effectively be done away with. Whereas elections have been imposed on Angolans, and bearing in mind the current political situation in Angola, the polls can never be clear-cut, free, and fair. [end recording]

MUDAR President Manuel Lima then spoke of the failure to adhere to aspects of the peace accords, which means that Angolans have been led to unfair elections.

[Begin Lima recording] The registration of voters has either been partial or dubious. There are four armies: the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, the Angola National Liberation Front, and the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave, without forgetting the uncountable number of army deserters and armed civilians. Meanwhile, the formation of a single national army is still pending and the extension of state administration has not yet been fully accomplished. These delays and nonadherence to the Bicesse accord should on their own warrant the postponement of elections.

Whereas it has anticipated those obvious shortcomings in a war-torn and destabilized country which lacks human resources, MUDAR has always supported the idea of a transition government until favorable conditions permitted mature and dignified elections in which the opposition parties could be a credible alternative, instead of being mere dummies, and an accomplice to the fraud scheduled for 29 and 30 September 1992.

Being fundamentally opposed to elections under the prevailing conditions and scheduled dates, MUDAR cannot, therefore, take part in either presidential or legislative elections. [end recording]

UNITA, MPLA, Others Submit Candidate Slates

MB2907202392 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Excerpts] At the People's Supreme Tribunal this afternoon, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] submitted their slate of candidates for the upcoming legislative elections. Abel Chivukuvuku, who submitted the list to Chief Justice Joao Felizardo, was accompanied by UNITA Secretary General Mango Alicerces. Abel Chivukuvuku represented candidate Jonas Savimbi and the candidates for parliament. He said that UNITA will run in all constituencies. [passage omitted]

MPLA Secretary General Marcolino Moco said that his party will also run in all constituencies. [passage omitted] Mr. Jose Leitao has also submitted his credentials, accrediting him as representative of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. (Andre Pazi) submitted the list on behalf of MPLA candidates for the legislative assembly.

Also this afternoon, Mr. Gala Garcia submitted the credentials of Honorato Lando, leader of the Angola Liberal Democratic Party [PDLA] and candidate in the presidential elections. Garcia also submitted the lists of PDLA candidates for the legislative assembly.

Democratic Renewal Party President Luis dos Passos said that tomorrow his party will register its candidate in the presidential elections, and submit the lists of candidates for the legislative assembly. [passage omitted]

UNITA Boycotts Meeting Over Detention of Members

MB2907171492 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] The Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM] did not leave for Huambo and Huila Provinces as scheduled today, because National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] members were not fit to travel. The situation arises from the detention of 11 UNITA members by police in a restricted area of Futungo de Belas Ward. Elias Salupeto Pena, UNITA's representative at the CCPM, explains why the CCPM visit has been called off:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] We have learned that UNITA has suspended its role in the CCPM until the issue is resolved. Can you confirm that?

[Pena] There is no official suspension, though we would like to add that right now we are unable to discharge our duties. How can we work when we know that our colleagues are being beaten up and oppressed for no reason? So, we are unable to perform our duties.

We have been able to see our men. It was a sad occasion. Some of them may never recover. A soldier was handcuffed for a long time and cannot move his arms. There are people with swollen faces from being hit with rifle butts. [end recording]

The police officer dealing with the case has denied Pena's claims.

[Begin unidentified police officer recording] I have conducted an investigation. Nobody was assaulted and the detainees can confirm that. Actually, Brigadier Tadeu was present throughout the investigation and he can confirm that the detainees received the same treatment given any other citizen. [end recording]

Brig. Madaleno Tadeu, UNITA's representative at the technical group overseeing the neutrality of the police force, confirmed what the police officer has just said:

[Begin Tadeu recording] While at the police station, no police officer took that measure. [end recording]

First Superintendent Ambrosio de Lemos, the government representative at the technical group overseeing the neutrality of the police force, explains the reasons for detaining the UNITA members:

[Begin De Lemos recording] Their vehicle was traveling in a restricted area. So, the force guarding Futungo de Belas Ward arrested them. We have complied with the Bicesse Accords, and handed over the UNITA compatriots to the (?authorities). [end recording]

* Leader of FLEC-Renewed Criticizes Talks

92AF0991B Lisbon PUBLICO in Portuguese
27 Jun 92 p19

[Article by Adelino Gomes: "Leader of FLEC-Renewed Accuses Luanda"]

[Text] Colonel Tiburicio Luemba, leader of the FLEC-Renewed [Front for the Liberation of Cabinda Enclave-Renewed], one of the three armed factions combating the Angolan Government in Cabinda, accused President Eduardo dos Santos of "talking with individuals whom no one knows and who do not represent the people," instead of meeting with "valid spokesmen," and guaranteed that, under the present circumstances, "there could be no votes" in the enclave in the elections scheduled for 29 and 30 September. "The Angolan president is aware that we are waiting for real, concrete negotiations and the fact is that he is going around talking with who knows who, instead of establishing contacts with the forces in the area," Tiburicio Luemba told PUBLICO, referring to the recent trip by Eduardo dos Santos to Gabon, where he met with Alberto Raul, an Angolan who has already held government posts in the Congo. Speaking by telephone from Kinshasa, where he is headquartered, the guerrilla leader said the president of Angola "deceived" him by "sending a massive force of 15,000 men to Cabinda," an act that he described as a "declaration of

war." Tiburicio Luemba is a member of the college of chairmen of the Supreme Council of Coordination of the FLEC, a structure that emerged from the Conference of Cabindan Cadres and Patriots, which took place in Lisbon from 10 to 12 November 1991. Nzita Henriques Tiago, president of the FLEC-FAC [Front for the Liberation of Cabinda Enclave-Cabindan Armed Forces], the most important of the guerrilla factions, has refused to join the council. "History is pointing in one direction, with all the African countries in agreement, and Nzita Tiago cannot go against the present reality," Luemba said, calling attention to the fact that there has never been any "confrontation, not even an exchange of fire," between the FLEC combatants, who are operating side by side in the jungles of northern Cabinda. "The disagreements are natural and will not impede the resolution of the problem of Cabinda. If the Angolan Government wants to find legitimate spokesmen, it will find legitimate spokesmen," he concluded. The group led by Tiburicio Luemba is the result of a schism in the FLEC-Lobota (the leader who reappeared in Kinshasa a few weeks ago after a serious accident) and it appears to have support among cadres in the interior of the territory. During May, Luemba told PUBLICO, the movement took in several deserters from the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], including a captain and a second lieutenant. The group was also responsible for about a dozen armed actions, including attacks against troop columns and detachments in the areas of Chamazi (on 5 May, three dead), Subantando (two days later, five dead), and Camporico (on 27 May, "25 dead and many wounded") and mortar attacks against the gate of the petroleum installations of Cabinda Gulf in Malongo (on 14 May, "three government police dead and one wounded"), on the Mabel detachment, and on the principal commissariat of Cabinda (on 9 and 31 May, respectively). Last weekend, Colonel Mario Ingles, chief of staff of the FAPLA in Cabinda, denied similar allegations made by Nzita Tiago's organization, claiming that "in recent times, there have been no more clashes between the FAPLA and the FLEC-FAC."

* FLEC-FAC Rejects Current Negotiations

92AF0991A Lisbon PUBLICO in Portuguese
3 Jul 92 p 19

[Article by Adelino Gomes and Antonio Matos: "Guerrilla Faction Rejects Negotiations in Progress"]

[Text] The FLEC-FAC [Front for the Liberation of Cabinda Enclave-Cabindan Armed Forces] of Nzita Tiago and Peso Bambi, secretary general of the Supreme Council of Coordination of the FLEC, deny credibility to the negotiations between the Angolan Government and independent factions led by former leader Ranque Frank and Eduardo Sozinho, who have been in Cabinda since Wednesday. In Cabinda, the death of a young man, the son of a Portuguese, in an incident during a soccer match has heightened the atmosphere of tension.

"Any agreement will be nothing more than a castle in the sand," PUBLICO was told by Carlos Puna, spokesman for the president of the FLEC-FAC, considered the largest of the armed organizations combating the Angolan presence in the enclave. "We did not take up arms to win autonomy; it was to win total independence. If Angola has any doubts, let it hold a referendum, supervised by the OAU or the United Nations," said the spokesman for Nzita Tiago, adding that Tiago is "still waiting for the one-on-one meeting that he proposed last month to Eduardo dos Santos, if Angola really wanted to settle the problem."

The secretary general of the Supreme Council of Coordination of the FLEC, a unification structure created last November in Lisbon, was equally "surprised and indignant" about the reports of talks aimed at the pacification of the enclave before the elections. (See PUBLICO, 7 January). "This is not serious; it will only complicate the situation," Bambi said by telephone from Paris. The leaders who agreed to meet in Cabinda with the Angolan Government negotiators "are out of the loop" and are going "in search of crumbs," he claimed.

The need to obtain the agreement of the principal FLEC factions, particularly the guerrilla factions, was also stressed yesterday by Paulino Madeca, bishop of Cabinda. "Without the consensus of all the factions, we could sign something with the Government of Angola, but we would not have peace in Cabinda," the prelate said on National Radio of Angola following a meeting yesterday afternoon with Ranque Frank, who also consulted with provincial Governor Augusto Tomas and with businessmen and tribal authorities.

The atmosphere of tension in the enclave was clear in incidents that occurred at the beginning of the week, during the finals of the local "derby" between the Soccer Club of Cabinda and Benfica de Cabinda, for the first division Angolan soccer championship. During the incidents, a young man named Rocha, the son of a Portuguese and a Cabindan mother, was killed, and an undetermined number of people were wounded.

On Wednesday, after shouting slogans against the police and exhibiting photographs of leader Nzita Tiago in front of the restaurant where the delegates who had come to negotiate were lunching, participants in the funeral cortege went to the City of Malembo. There, the atmosphere was described to PUBLICO by eye witnesses as reminiscent of the "case of East Timor." When the people attacked a voter registration center, soldiers fired over a crowd estimated at 1,000.

That night, shots were heard near the governor's palace, according to the news agency REUTERS, which also reported the death of a woman, the victim of an exploding grenade fired at the car of the adjutant commander of the local police.

Madagascar

Further Reportage on Failed Coup Attempt

Four Commandos Arrested

AB2907180092 Paris AFP in French 1539 GMT
29 Jul 92

[Excerpts] Antananarivo, 29 Jul (AFP)—Four members of the commandos who entered the premises of the national radio station to announce the dissolution of all Malagasy institutions have been arrested, Radio-Madagascar has announced, while Prime Minister Guy Razanamasy reiterated his government's determination to carry out the democratic process.

The identity of the arrested persons has not been disclosed by the radio, but pictures on national television this afternoon showed four young men 20 to 30 years old.

According to eyewitnesses, the commando members who took over the radio station included six to 10 armed civilians belonging to the Rally for National Unity (RUN), a small group outside the mainstream of the Forces Vives, the movement opposed to President Didier Ratsiraka, and led by Professor Albert Zafy.

It was not known whether Pastor Michel Fety, who proclaimed himself head of state on the national radio this morning, had also been arrested as well as Ms. Liva Ramahazomanana, identified to be among the commandos by eye-witnesses. [passage omitted]

Early this afternoon, Prime Minister Guy Razanamasy—who returned hurriedly from the country's southeast, where he was on a tour—addressed the nation over the radio, repeating several times that the government "will not succumb to these disturbances intended to frustrate its mission" during the transition period that would lead to the third Malagasy republic through democratic means. The radio interrupted its scheduled programs for an hour after the armed civilian commando group had left its premises around 1000 local time (0700 GMT).

The prime minister accused Pastor Michel Fety, aged about 70, of "having allowed himself to be seduced by people who have enough money to finance such an operation," and went on to declare: "The law will prevail."

According to Mr. Razanamasy, the government had been warned 48 hours in advance against this coup attempt and measures had been taken to step up security at "sensitive points." Mr. Razanamasy described threats to blow up dams located near the capital as a bluff [preceding word in English]. The commando group had announced on the radio that it would blast the broadcasting house and blow up the dams if the security forces tried to step in to dislodge them. Finally, the prime

minister declared that he had "the situation under control." By midday, life had returned to normal in the Malagasy capital as if nothing at all had happened. [passage omitted]

A constitutional referendum is slated for 19 August, followed by presidential elections within two months and then legislative elections. The commando's coup de force comes in the wake of the refusal of Ratsiraka's supporters to allow the referendum to be organized. These threats from extremists from both sides makes people fear that a new wave of violence should be expected in Madagascar.

Razanamasy Makes Statement

*AB2907215592 Antananarivo Radio Madagascar
Network in Malagasy 1600 GMT 29 Jul 92*

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Here is the prime minister's statement. After that, we invite the listeners to listen carefully to our interview with Mr. Guy Willy Razanamasy, head of government. It was during that interview that we became aware—as you will too—of a certain number of things concerning money being distributed here and there, interference by foreign countries in our internal affairs, and especially the commitment by the army to respect the laws of the country. The Army opts to remain loyal, although it has on occasion, from time to time, indulged in sins. [passage omitted] Although money was generously distributed to bring about disturbances in the country, the government will henceforth take strong measures. The referendum will take place.

This was, in brief, the contents of the statement by Guy Willy Razanamasy, prime minister and head of government, after the failed coup attempt. We had better listen to his statement immediately:

[Begin Razanamasy recording] My dear Malagasy compatriots, everybody had the opportunity to see clearly that various actions aimed at bringing about disorder by the provocateurs' people and various actions aimed at disrupting the democratic process leading the country to the third republic, are still continuing.

They pretend to ignore the fact that their actions might suppress people's aspirations and particularly freeze international agreements made by the government in order to bring the country out of the depths it has now reached.

How can we carry on these international agreements amid the current actions which are disrupting people's minds and public order? The government, however, believes, and has always believed, that the Malagasy people are now mature and would not allow themselves to be adversely affected by such events.

My government will shoulder its responsibilities in respect of the present situation. Dear Malagasy people, be confident that the various plans and projects expected to lead us to the third republic will be achieved in full. Thank you long live Madagascar. [end recording]

[Announcer] The prime minister made his statement this morning.

Visits Radio Station

*EA3007095592 Antananarivo Radio Madagascar
Network in Malagasy 0330 GMT 30 Jul 92*

[Excerpts] At noon on 29 July, the prime minister and head of government, Guy Razanamasy, came to inspect the state of affairs at Radio Madagascar, for it is his office that is directly in charge of Madagascar Radio and TV. We met with him as his visit coincided with the news broadcast time. Abraham Razafindrajao gives us the main points of the talks.

[Razafindrajao] Yes, the prime minister came here a short time after noon. The talks he had with Radio Madagascar journalists revealed a lot of information. We became aware that large sums of money—billions of Malagasy francs—were put into circulation to buy people. And this money, the prime minister said, must, however, be repaid by the Malagasy people.

He also said that many plans were under way in the run-up to 19 August—the date for the constitutional referendum—to disrupt national life to prevent the referendum from taking place.

The premier also said that there were various indirect attempts to bribe him but that they would be unsuccessful.

He also said that there are foreign countries that attempted to interfere in our own affairs, adding that the time would come to settle this and meet with these countries.

Another point raised by the prime minister: He said that it had now been made clear that the Army, the gendarmerie, and the police were law-abiding, that is to say that they respect currently valid laws and institutions. If they were divided among themselves, yesterday would have provided a good opportunity for some of them. But the Army stood firm as a single bloc yesterday, as did the gendarmerie and police. They obeyed the orders issued by the government scrupulously.

In brief, the views mentioned above lead to the conclusion that the transition authorities are showing the image of a law-abiding and competent government. The transition authorities are also showing their determination. Whatever the amount of money being distributed to prevent the referendum, the transition authorities are ready: The referendum must take place on 19 August, they said. [passage omitted]

Reports say that investigations started as early as 29 July. Our colleagues who were taken as hostages yesterday will today be interrogated as witnesses expected to reveal the facts.

In conclusion, we think it is better to tell the listeners that overnight and at present, the situation is totally calm in Antananarivo: no disorder, no disturbances.

[Announcer] Another noteworthy point during yesterday's talk with the prime minister: He said that the transition authorities are firmly committed to the national forum, the 19 August referendum, and the advent of the Third Republic.

Mozambique

Commandos Block Maputo Highway; Riots in Manhica

MB2907183792 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] National Highway No. 1 has been blocked by troops of the Nyanga Battalion since this morning. Lieutenant General Antonio Hama Thai, chief of staff of the Mozambique Armed Forces [FAM], said this afternoon that there was no reason for riots in Manhica, where the Nyanga Commando Battalion blocked traffic on National Highway No. 1.

Speaking to our correspondent, Hama Thai disclosed that military units in the country are taking measures relating to the payment of salaries in line with a Defense Ministry directive. He said that irregularities had been detected in some units. Names of soldiers unknown to the FAM were detected on the payrolls when the Defense Ministry began reducing the number of military personnel. In view of the irregularities, 12 commissions were created and have been operating at military units to deal with the payment of salaries.

Lt. Gen. Hama Thai said that in line with the commissions' schedules, which are known to the relevant military units, the Nyanga Battalion was due to receive its pay on 30 July. Thai added: Funds are available at Army Headquarters. Whereas the Defense Ministry's decision was known to the units, there is no reason for the riots promoted by the Nyanga Battalion, unquote. Hama Thai questioned whether the riots were not aimed at covering up certain irregularities. The chief of staff said that the May, June, and July salaries were still outstanding.

Riots began last night, when soldiers started shooting, causing panic in the town of Manhica. This morning, vehicles, including buses, turned back in view of the blockade imposed by the Nyanga Battalion in Chibututine region, formerly Alvor. An Oliveiras Passenger and Tourism Enterprise bus, which was heading for Gaza Province, was forced to return to Maputo with 407 passengers on board.

Antonio Hama Thai said that a commission of inquiry has been sent to the region.

Further Obstacles to Peace Corridors Reported

MB3007111392 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] Efforts to open up emergency food corridors in Mozambique to reach an estimated 3 million people affected by drought have again run into problems. Two weeks ago, the government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels signed an agreement in Rome to allow unarmed convoys, carrying United Nations and Red Cross flags, to deliver food aid throughout the country. But as yet no land routes have been agreed and no food delivered under the agreement. And now it seems the UN officials in Mozambique will have to wait until after next week's expected meeting between President Chissano and Renamo rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama before any progress can be made. From Maputo Dan Isaacs reports:

[Isaacs] The signing of the emergency food corridor agreement two weeks ago was seen as something of a breakthrough in the Rome peace talks now entering their third year. But the final draft of the agreement lacked any substance. No truce, as requested by the United Nations and no agreement on which roads the unarmed convoys could use without fear of attack, and now planned discussions in Maputo to sort out these vital details are unable to proceed effectively because, according to the United Nations, the Renamo representative in Maputo has left town.

It's rather difficult entering negotiations when one of the sides is missing, said UNICEF Representative Dan O'Dale in an interview with the BBC. According to O'Dale, the United Nations has sent documents for approval to Renamo representative Anselmo Victor but has had no response from him. Without the agreement of Renamo on the routes the convoys can use, the UN cannot begin its operations through rebel-controlled areas, and even when the agreement is signed there will be no means of knowing whether local rebel commander have all been informed and are prepared to abide by the document except by sending out the first unarmed convoys to see if they're attacked.

The principle reason for the delay could well be the reluctance of either side to commit itself to an effective agreement before next week's long-awaited meeting in Rome between President Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama. It will be the first time that the two men have come face-to-face, and President Chissano has always said that he would not meet with Dhlakama until he was sure that something positive and lasting could be achieved by it. But Chissano is facing mounting pressure from Mozambique's international donors and its neighbors, notably Zimbabwe, to find some way to break through the deadlocked peace talks. But there is a real fear in Maputo that any agreement made under such pressure and without (?full) preparation would quickly break down.

Namibia

AWB's Terreblanche Declared Persona Non Grata

*MB3007110092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1039 GMT 30 Jul 92*

[Text] Windhoek July 30 SAPA—The Namibian cabinet has declared Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] leader Eugene Terreblanche persona non grata in the country, the Information Ministry said in Windhoek on Thursday.

Before ending a visit to Namibia last week, Mr Terreblanche granted an interview to NAMBC [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] TV during which he said parts of South Africa and Namibia should be set aside exclusively for whites.

Addressing a weekly news briefing on cabinet decisions on Thursday, Deputy Information and Broadcasting Permanent Secretary Nguno Wakolele said the cabinet had reviewed reports of Mr Terreblanche's activities in Namibia with particular reference to some of the "seditious utterances" he had made.

"These utterances are contrary to both the letter and spirit of Namibia's policy of national reconciliation," Mr Wakolele said.

Mr Terreblanche's claim to parts of Namibia was considered "particularly provocative", he added.

The AWB leader is the second person to have been declared persona non grata in the country since independence. The cabinet previously announced that Gen Hans Dreyer, founder of the police para-military unit, Koevoet, was not welcome in Namibia.

Zimbabwe

Army Commander To Retire at End of August

*MB3007103392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0913 GMT 30 Jul 92*

[Text] Harare July 30 SAPA—Zimbabwe National Army Commander Solomon Mujuru is to retire at the end of next month, six weeks after President Robert Mugabe promoted him to a full general, according to a Harare news report on Thursday.

The FINANCIAL GAZETTE reported the 45-year-old guerrilla veteran of Zimbabwe's independence war was now touring army units throughout the country to bid them farewell and to introduce his successor, Lt-Gen Vitalis Zvinavashe.

Gen Mujuru, who changed his name from Rex Nhongo in 1987, was the second-in-command of Mr Mugabe's guerrilla army, ZANLA [Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army], and after independence assumed significant political importance as the head of the army, being seen as a key factor in ensuring the loyalty of the army to the ruling ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] (PF [Patriotic Front]) Party.

In February, however, Mr Mugabe announced that some senior military personnel would be retired in line with general cuts in the civil service, but also to address growing dissatisfaction in the armed services over slow promotions.

Military sources also said Gen Mujuru, a wealthy businessman in his own right with a string of farms and private companies, has long made it known he wanted to retire and devote himself to business full time.

The GAZETTE said Mr Mugabe was expected to announce Gen Mujuru's retirement at the national armed forces holiday in two weeks.

Gen Mujuru, a member of the powerful Zezuru language group that dominates in Mr Mugabe's power structure, is a veteran of the first major political movement to challenge white rule in Rhodesia, and one of the first guerrillas to be infiltrated into the country from neighbouring Zambia.

His prominence in ZANLA took him to the top of the army after independence and he has been commander since being commissioned as a lieutenant-general in 1981.

Observers say his promotion to full general in June was to ensure him premium retirement benefits.

The British-trained Zimbabwe National Army under Gen Mujuru's management is regarded as one of the most efficient of Africa's fighting forces with the highest budget after South Africa and Libya on the continent. But it also has problems of morale, including a near total collapse of its transport system, appalling accommodation and poor victualling of troops, especially those stationed in neighbouring Mozambique.

Gen Mujuru is expected to be facing criminal charges relating to the deaths of two children who were savagely mauled by dogs belonging to him on a 1,500 acre farm he owns just east of Harare, in December 1990 and in June last year. However, no new developments in the case have been reported since the last incident, when police said they had opened a docket on the incidents.

His wife, Joyce, also a former guerrilla, is a powerful political figure in the ruling party, and is a cabinet minister and a member of ZANU(PF)'s politburo.

Guinea

Economist on Devaluation's Effect on Adjustment

AB2907212592 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 1945 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Excerpts] The curtains have fallen on the 15th summit of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] with the signing of a joint communique on the adoption of the economic integration plan proposed by President Abdou Diouf on 27 July the opening of the summit by all the member countries. [passage omitted]

And as you know, there were rumors in Dakar on the devaluation of the CFA franc, which made the Gabonese and Cameroonian presidents make a trip to Dakar. What would be the influence of a devalued CFA franc on the structural adjustment program in our country? This is the question we asked Mamadou Cisse Yoba, an economist specializing in international monetary issues:

[Begin Yoba recording] The advantage of the Structural Adjustment Program [SAP] is that it forces countries and governments to be more rigorous in budgetary matters. In the same way, one could say that devaluation is a mechanism of discipline. But unfortunately, this SAP can also aggravate matters because the necessary structures that could cushion the transitional phase which should gradually lead the country to a more health economy, and enable it improve its exports and balance of payment, have not yet been put in place. Most countries have not yet successfully emerged from their structural adjustment programs. So these countries have fragile economies needing intensive care. And when talking about an economy like this, then devaluation is going to be inevitable. [end recording]

Political Figures Comment on National Conference

AL2907173092 London BBC World Service in English 0730 GMT 28 Jul 92

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Excerpts] After the wind of multiparty democracy started sweeping across Africa, most of the newly legalized opposition parties have been campaigning for a national conference as the key to a smooth transition. But things have not always worked according to plan. In Guinea, for example, the country's turbulent history and sharp ethnic divisions have proved to be a stumbling block on the road to multiparty democracy, as our reporter, Chris Makarios found out during his recent visit to the country.

[Begin recording] [Makarios] It was May 31st of this year when the opposition's demands for a national conference were made public. RPG, or Guinea People's Rally leader, Alfa Konde, returned from exile in Paris to argue that a national conference is the only vehicle to democracy. Alfa Konde aspires to be president of Guinea like

National Union for the Republic leader Bah Mamadou. Bah, a former World Bank official, from the Fulani ethnic group, explained to me why they want President Lansana Conte to agree to a national conference as soon as possible.

[Bah] As you know, Lansana Conte was not elected and unlike the other, he does not have even a Comite Militaire around him. He is the only one who is (?in power), so we need the conference nationale, at least, to be able to discuss something. We need really to sit down and discuss with him and agree on how to organize the country.

[Makarios] But many people have said here in Guinea that a national conference is just not appropriate.

[Bah] I do not know why people say that. I have never seen in any country where a conference can create problems. And we have no ethnic problem here.

[Makarios] Take Togo, for example: In August of last year, it was very turbulent.

[Bah] That was not a conference. That was only one guy, President Eyadema; we call him General Eyadema. That is it. Like the same thing in Zaire. It was not a conference. It was Mobutu or Eyadema. They do not want to go. Here it is the same thing. He does not want to go, with or without a conference. But the conference is really necessary.

[Makarios] Alhaji Jihal Joubate is Malinke and head of the RPG in Kankan, the country's second largest city and the hub of Malinke land. He agrees with his party leader, Alfa Konde, on the need for a national conference because in his opinion, Gen. Lansana Conte has a lot to account for.

[Joubate] Killing people without judging them. It is terrible, and then killing people by choosing a particular ethnic group. In the Diarra affair of 1985, all the Malinke military officers arrested were killed, but the Peul and the Susu were released. When I say it is Lansana Conte who discriminates according to tribe, this is the proof. [passage omitted]

[Makarios] I asked opposition organizer Alhaji Joubate if he recognizes that 3,000 people, by conservative estimates, were tortured to death under Sekou Toure, also a Malinke, and if he felt comfortable apologizing for the former president.

[Joubate] Oh, I cannot give any figures. One should not guess when one does not have the exact statistics. I can easily defend the old regime in comparison to the current one. It is true there was no economic development. Plots against the Toure government did result in people's death. That is a reality that no one can hide, but what has been happening under Lansana Conte since then is worse. Compared to this regime now, I prefer the old one.

[Makarios] A coalition of forces in Guinea seems inevitable. In all four regions of the country, people said that they had friends and relatives who died at the hands of political police. Debate in a national conference will stir

up already intense ethnic rivalry. Bring such rivalry out into the open would make fair elections unmarred by violence difficult to imagine. [end recording]

Ivory Coast

Premier Details Educational Policy, Goals

AB2907190092 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 24 Jul 92 pp 9, 10

[Speech by Prime Minister Alassane Dramane Ouattara at the National Assembly in Abidjan on 23 July]

[Excerpts] Mr. Speaker of the National Assembly, honorable ministers, honorable members of parliament, ladies and gentlemen:

During the National Assembly's budget session of Monday, 9 December 1991, I had the honor to present to you the broad outlines of the government's 1991-95 medium term economic program. On that occasion, I pointed out that for us education constituted a cardinal aspect in the pursuit of our economic growth objectives.

Thus, I decided to meet with you this morning to launch a debate on our educational system. [passage omitted]

Since the early 1980's, the unfavorable economic environment has led to substantial cuts in recurrent budgets, as well as maintenance and capital expenditure earmarked for education.

In short, we notice that even though the resources allocated to the education sector are considerable, their present distribution which assigns as much as 90 percent to salaries and nonteaching expenses has brought about a decline in the internal efficiency of our educational system.

It would therefore not be an exaggeration to say that our educational system has for the past few years been passing through a far-reaching crisis which has become a matter of concern to our society. [passage omitted]

A crisis of such dimensions reveals far-reaching social and economic changes. In light of such a diagnosis, we have to question our educational system as a whole and to identify a more efficient use of the resources available. Each and every Ivorian is called upon to examine the issue. In order to better enlighten the public and, above all, involve the elected representatives in formulating a new education policy, the government has identified four priority areas for reforming our educational system. First, the various cycles: The objective is to render education more relevant to production and development concerns.

While laying the foundation required for future training, the primary school system will continue to provide a minimum education for all, a prerequisite for improving living standards and even for the further development of our democratic process.

In the area of secondary education, the objective pursued will be geared mainly toward quality. The second cycle

will provide sufficient education to enable candidates to secure jobs after a more thorough training, or prepare for admission into the university or schools.

Regarding higher education, the idea will be to establish a more intimate relationship between training, research, and technology policies, and production activities in general—be they agricultural, industrial, or commercial.

Training facilities: In order to really become tools in the service of development, our schools will offer courses that are more vocational in character, pay greater attention to research and development in the case of higher education, and establish systematic partnership arrangements with the productive sectors.

Next, the organization of tuition: It must be seriously reviewed so as to enhance the internal efficiency of the system. A greater degree of selectivity will reduce the time spent striving to obtain certificates, thus making education accessible to a greater number of people. The dropouts at all levels of education will have access to vocational training.

Finally, funding the system: The unavoidable increase in intake will bring about a corresponding increase in budgets. It will therefore be essential to simultaneously:

- diversify the educational system's sources of funding (users, private sector, self-financing through the production of goods and services...); and

- make a more judicious use of available funds and, above all, rationalize the management of resources while ensuring a more effective control of the share of transfers granted to students.

Ladies and gentlemen:

These reforms cannot be undertaken unless all the actors involved in the system participate.

Indeed, all partners must be closely involved in their design and implementation: the public service, teachers, students, trade unions, social and economic partners, donors, and parents.

Moreover, the reforms must take place over a period of several years to ensure success. It would however be appropriate for certain emergency measures to be promptly identified and executed.

After having received parliament's directions, the ministers responsible for education and higher learning will, within the next few days, meet with the various actors of the Ivorian school system to initiate the dialogue needed for improving our educational system.

The government will take the necessary steps to implement its share of the measures. [passage omitted]

Liberia

ECOMOG 'Questioning' Taylor Press Secretary

AB3007121192 Paris AFP in English 2306 GMT
29 Jul 92

[Text] Monrovia, July 29 (AFP) - The press secretary of Liberian rebel chief Charles Taylor, Garswa Yarmonto, has been taken in for questioning by the West African peacekeeping force after being found in possession of a torch said to belong to a murdered Senegalese soldier.

Officials with the monitoring group sent in by the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] said Yarmonto had been picked up at one of the many ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] checkpoints here late Tuesday [28 July] and was being interrogated at force headquarters in the port district.

A Senegalese soldier had identified the torch as belonging to one of his colleagues who was killed in an ambush in May by Taylor's rebels at Vahun, 200 kilometres (120 miles) from the capital.

Taylor's National Patriotic Front holds most of the country outside Monrovia. Yarmonto is a close aide.

ULIMO Official Denies Roosevelt Chairman

AB3007124092 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 29 Jul 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] At the weekend, it looks as though the divisions, dissensions, and power struggles in ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy], the Liberian movement opposed to Charles Taylor, had been settled. It was announced that Brigadier General Roosevelt Johnson was the new chairman of the military wing of ULIMO, with Colonel Joe Harris as the new military commander. And Gen. Johnson disassociated himself from Alhaji Koromah whose involvement with ULIMO had led to killings early this year. All is apparently pretty clear-cut but not so, because now, Col. Joe Harris has called us up to say that Gen. Johnson can't be chairman, at least not yet. Robin White asked Joe Harris if he was, in fact, still backing Alhaji Koromah:

[Begin recording] [Harris] We have Alhaji as our interim chairman, pending an election after 60 days.

[White] And you are with Alhaji Koromah?

[Harris] (?Robin), yes.

[White] So, what are you going to do with Gen. Roosevelt Johnson?

[Harris] Gen. Roosevelt Johnson? We asked Gen. Roosevelt Johnson to step aside until after the election is held. After the election of the chairman who will head ULIMO; then the chairman, in turn, will call them back

to join us. This refers to Roosevelt Johnson and Raleigh Seekie, the former executive of ULIMO.

[White] Now, you are calling from Kenema. Where is Roosevelt Johnson?

[Harris] Roosevelt Johnson, presently, I left him. I do not know his whereabouts now.

[White] I am wondering if it is likely that you and these people are going to come to blows again and start shooting at each other.

[Harris] Oh no, we are not going to shoot each other. All the fighting men are presently in the front carrying on their duty.

[White] Now you say that fighting men are at the front, but you are not at the front, are you?

[Harris] I just came from the front just to rebuff the statement made by Col. Johnson who claimed himself as a general.

[White] And where is the front? Where do you just come back from?

[Harris] I am just from Alligator Camp in Liberia to rebuff the statement.

[White] Now, we have had reports of a lot of fighting going on inside Liberia. Now, where is the fighting going on?

[Harris] All the fighting is going on in lower Lofa and it's environs to include Bomi County.

[White] And how many men do you have fighting inside Liberia, do you claim?

[Harris] For security reasons, I cannot disclose the number of my men, but they are many.

[White] And what is your target?

[Harris] My target is to get Charles Taylor to agree to the Yamoussoukro Accord meeting.

[White] Now Charles Taylor has claimed that you are fighting alongside ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], that ECOMOG is helping you.

[Harris] Oh, not at all; not at all, negative.

[White] They are not giving you any help at all?

[Harris] ECOMOG is not giving us any help at all. [end recording]

Sierra Leone

Rumored Anti-Strasser Coup Preparations Reported

*AB3007122092 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 29 Jul 92*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There were mounting fears in Sierra Leone last week of an attempted comeback by supporters of ex-President Momoh, who was ousted by Captain Strasser at the end of April. Momoh is now in Guinea and there was speculation that his supporters in Guinea were being recruited, perhaps to mount a counter coup with help from people along the Sierra Leone-Guinea border, and a number of Samu chiefs from the region were arrested. Our correspondent Alhasan Sylla has been in Guinea; he is now back in Freetown. Robin White asked him if he thought there were any underhanded anti-Strasser goings-on in Guinea.

[Begin recording] [Sylla] Well, my impressions honestly....[pauses] I mean Guinea would be the most (?unlikely) place for any recruitment of rebels or people to storm Sierra Leone through the Sierra Leone-Guinea border. A lot of people I spoke to in Guinea, I mean, apparently welcomed the takeover here, and one clear thing is that most people who fled to Guinea did so in the face of the hardship that this country went through in the days of the APC [All People's Congress]. So I would doubt very much if anybody was successful in recruiting people from Guinea to come and cause confusion here.

[White] Now, I gather you too spoke to Sierra Leone military people at the border. What did they have to say?

[Sylla] Well, actually it is becoming increasingly difficult to talk about security matters now, but in a nutshell, I will just say that anybody perhaps who would try to bring incursions into this country from Guinea would have some (?other things) coming. I mean, a very security-conscious Captain A.S.Y. Bangura, who is chief of operations in Kambia, said so in very few words.

[White] There were some arrests of local chiefs in that area along the border, some Samu chiefs, but I gather they were now being released.

[Sylla] Well, that is my information, but by the time I was at the border, he [as heard] was still in detention; but I read here in the papers the other day that he has been released and the paper is claiming that the chief was a victim of some political opposition and that his release seems to lend credence to the fact that the ruling authorities here had not had any faith in what his detractors might be saying.

[White] So, in other words, your feeling is that if anybody was trying anything out of Guinea, they would have their fingers rather badly burned?

[Sylla] I would rather say they would have themselves laughing on the other side of their faces. [end recording]

Togo

Protests Follow Death of Opposition Leader Amarin**Premier Issues Communique**

*AB3007084092 Lome Radio Lome in French
0615 GMT 30 Jul 92*

[Communique from the Office of the Prime Minister on the death of Tavio Amarin issued in Lome on 29 July]

[Text] We have just learned with profound sadness of the death of Tavio Amarin, which occurred at the St. Antoine Hospital in Paris, where he was admitted following the odious 23 July attempt on his life at Tokoin Gbonvie.

As soon as the prime minister heard the news, he informed the Amarin family, the president of the Republic, and the High Council of the Republic chairman. He expresses his sincere and heart-felt condolences to the bereaved family.

Street Protests 'Escalating'

*AB3007091592 London BBC World Service
in English 0730 GMT 30 Jul 92*

[From the "Network Africa" program hosted by Rick Wells]

[Text] [Wells] We have just got time to go over to Lome, the Togolese capital, where, as you heard in the news, there are some disturbances going on there on the streets of the capital following the announcement of the death of Mr. Tavio Amarin, leader of the opposition Pan-African Socialist Party, in Paris last night. Ebow Godwin is on the line right now. Ebow, you have been out on the streets, I gather. What is going on now?

[Godwin] As I said earlier on the scenario of confusion, it is showing signs of building up to a political protest. Mobility—transportation—is rather difficult. In fact, I have had to hijack a bicycle from a militant youth to have a look at some parts of the city.

[Wells] So, would you say that things are escalating and threatening to go out of control?

[Godwin] Yes, things are escalating; the main roads have been blocked by the youths with big trees and stones, and what have you, and people are standing in groups looking melancholic and very angry. I saw some women weeping openly. And the commercial center—the main commercial center in Lome—is completely paralyzed. The main central market, Asigame, is also closed. The area there is really tense, very, very tense.

[Wells] So, how are the authorities... [pauses] or did the security forces react to this so far?

[Godwin] By our local time, it is just around 8 o'clock in the morning, just too early for any reaction to come from

the security forces; but there are groups of policemen who are standing by at the Hall of Congresses where the Opposition Collective were supposed to have been meeting the chief of state, Eyadema, this morning to discuss the current political crisis.

[Wells] Well, no doubt we will be hearing more developments on that during the day from Lome in Togo. Ebow Godwin, thanks very much indeed for joining us.

Demonstrators Dispersed

*AB3007114992 Lome Radio Lome in French
1100 GMT 30 Jul 92*

[Text] At about 1000, the antiriot brigade moved into the main streets of Lome to disperse demonstrating youths and clear the barricades that they erected at dawn today in the wake of the announcement of the death of Tavio Amarin. The leader of the Pan-African Socialist Party, who had been wounded in an attack on 23 July, was flown to Paris for treatment at St. Antoine Hospital, where he died yesterday.

Meanwhile, the joint commission did not meet at the Congress Hall this morning as scheduled because the political leaders did not go to the hall due to the situation generated by Mr. Amarin's death, according to one of our reporters on the scene.

City Paralyzed By Strike

*AB3007141592 Paris AFP in French 1253 GMT
30 Jul 92*

[Excerpt] Lome, 30 Jul (AFP)—The city of Lome was paralyzed this morning by demonstrations and a general wildcat strike launched "until the resignation of the head of state," General Gnassingbe Eyadema. This follows the announcement of the death in Paris of the political leader, Tavio Amarin, seriously wounded a week ago in an assassination attempt.

The 5 October Movement (MO5, radical) and the Collective of Women's Associations (CAF) pointed out in a leaflet that they have launched an "Operation Dead City" and announced that "the fight will only stop with the resignation" of Gen. Eyadema.

Many roadblocks of wood, tree trunks, and burning tires were raised in working class districts and downtown Lome, an AFP correspondent on the spot noted. Several hundred youths, armed with sticks, stones, iron bars, some of them with red bands tied around their heads as a sign of mourning and anger, took positions around these roadblocks.

In the middle of the day, policemen, who were being stoned while trying to clear wagons set up by the demonstrators to block the main streets, fired warning shots in the air. No one was injured. Business houses, big companies, and banks in Lome were closed.

The MO5 and the CAF leaflet called on "genuine democratic opposition to suspend once and for all any

negotiations with the criminals who quench their thirst with the blood of our people." [passage omitted]

Eyadema, Political Parties Meet; Communique Issued

*AB2907224092 Lome Radio Lome in French
0600 GMT 29 Jul 92*

[Excerpts] The long-awaited direct and frank dialogue between the head of state and opposition parties was finally inaugurated by the head of state yesterday. This dialogue gives back hope to Togolese, who are tired of the daily violence imposed on them mentally and physically. Yesterday, almost all the issues were tackled, as Oklo Mawunya gives us the highlights from the official communique issued at the end of the deliberations:

[Mawunya] Two speeches marked the opening of the meeting: first that of the president of the Republic, who welcomed the delegations of political parties and pointed out the common concern of the two sides to do everything to get the country out of the crisis. According to the head of state, it is necessary that Togolese from north and south, east and west come together in order to ensure peace and stability, which guarantees national unity. [passage omitted] Finally, the head of state thanked the ambassadors of the EEC countries and the United States for facilitating the meeting.

Mr. Jean-Lucien Sanvee de Torve, spokesman for the delegation of political parties, thanked the head of state and expressed his gratitude to ambassadors of EEC countries and the European Parliament for the remarkable action taken to facilitate the direct talks between political parties and the head of state. The spokesman felt that the problems plaguing the country can only be solved through consultations.

Commenting on the general climate of insecurity in the country, Mr. Sanve de Torve mentioned, among other things, the coups of 1 and 8 October and 3 December 1991. He noted that the formation of a transitional national union government did not put an end to this situation. Still on the issue of insecurity, he stressed the mounting wave of assassination attempts, the bombing of houses, the Soudou incident, interethnic clashes, and more recently the attempted assassination of Mr. Tavio Amarin. All these events are likely to compromise the success of the transition period.

Finally, Mr. Sanvee de Torve expressed hope that EEC ambassadors would serve as moral guarantors for commitments that would be undertaken by each of the sides.

Following these two speeches, the debate was open, and at the end of discussions, the two delegations agreed on the following:

1. The High Council of the Republic [HCR] and the government will be associated with the discussions as observers;
2. The two delegations agreed that the political problems facing our country are problems concerning security,

problems concerning voter registration, problems concerning demarcation of electoral constituencies, problems concerning the electoral code, problems concerning the constitution, especially the extension of the transition period, and mutual guarantees.

On the first point, concerning security, an extensive debate ensued on the many security problems and how to organize the security service.

The presidential delegation has nine people. They are former Ministers Barry Moussa Barque, Pali Tchalla, Dahuku Pere, Agbeome Kodjo, and Abdou Assouma, as well as General Mawuli Kplimi Ameyi, personal chief of staff of the head of state, and Mr. Natchaba Ebayita.

The political party delegation has eight parties, each with two members: the Action Committee for Renewal was led by Mr. Yao Agbeyibor, the Party of Democrats for Unity was led by Mr. Sanvi de Torve, the Togolese Union for Democracy was led by Edem Kodjo, the Action Party for Democracy was led by Francis Ekoh, the Party for Democracy and

Renewal was led by Zayiffo Ayiva, the Democratic Convention of Africa Peoples was led by Professor Gnininvi, the PRI [expansion unknown] was led by Mr. Moyivi, and the Togolese Union for Reconciliation was led by Mr. Bawa Mankoubu.

The government delegation has three ministers: Foreign Minister Abdou Toure Cheaka, Transport, Labor and Civil Service Minister Paul Dougna, and Health and Population Minister Dr. David Ekoude Ihou.

The ambassadors representing the EEC, who arranged the meeting, stressed in a communique that the dialogue should focus on the minimum amount of security needed to ensure the pursuit of the democratic process. The communique also mentions problems connected with holding the upcoming elections, which should be debated upon today.

Finally, the president's delegation and that of political parties were expected to meet again today at 0800.

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DATE FILMED

31 July 1992

